The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No 514. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED........£2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED......1 6 0} DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

LIBRARY [stamp]

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
On This WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26th, 1860,
The Performances will commence with the Drama entitled
THE LITTLE TREASURE.
Sir Charles Howard, .. Mr. Walter Baynham.
Captain Walter Maydenblush, .. Mr. H. Barfoot.
Fitzermore, .. Mr. Charles Weston.
Lady Howard, .. Mrs. Walter Baynham.
To conclude with a Mirthful, Magical, Comical, Christmas Pantomime entitled
JACK THE GIANT KILLER,
or Harlequin King Arthur and ye Knights of ye Round Table.
The Scenery of the opening painted by Mr. William Glover; the burlesque opening written and invented by H. J. Byron, Esq.; Overture and Music composed, selected, and arranged by Mr. Levy; the Scenery by Mr. William Glover, Mr. Charles Parker, and assistants; the Masks, Mechanical Changes, Tricks, and Properties invented by Mr. Epton and Mr. E. W. Bradwell; the Dresses by Mr. Freeman and Miss Morah; the Machinery by Mr. Drummond and Mr. Bath; the Pantomime produced under the direction of Mr. Granby.
There was a little ladde, who lived a long time backe,
A good and gallante boy was he, his Christian name was Jacke.
Jack, Mrs. Birkinshaw; Jack's Mother, Mr. Byron; Harlequin, Mr. G. Rowell; Clown, Mr. Buck; Pantaloon, Mr. J. Beckingham; Columbine, Miss Fanny Browne.
Doors open at a Quarter to Seven; Performances to commence at a Quarter past Seven.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
On This WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26th Dec'r, 1860,
The performance will commence with the celebrated Drama of BEN BOLT. After which, a Grand National Christmas Pantomime, written expressly for this Theatre, by John Lynagh, Esq., entitled THE DEVIL'S PUNCHBOWL AND THE THREE WISHES; or Harlequin King Tiny and the Fairy Knights of the Olden Time. New Medley Overture and Music, selected, composed, and arranged by Mr. M. Connolly; the Scenery Designed and Painted by Mr. Webb and Assistants; the Dresses by Miss Dornan, Mr. Andrews, and Assistants; Machinery by Messrs. Johnston, Lee, Gilmore, and Assistants; Properties by Mr. Woodyer and Assistants; the Comic Scenes by a Gentleman of Dublin, Mr. Wiley, and Herr Nicolo; the Pantomime produced under the direction of Mr. H. Webb and Mr. J. Simson; Columbine, Miss Merriton; Pantaloon, Mr. R. Appleby; Harlequin, Mr. M'Dermott; Clown, Herr Deani; Sprites, the Brothers Kidding.
After which, Mr. Macabe's Entertainment.
To conclude with the New and Original Farce of A REGULAR FIX.
Books of the Grand Christmas Pantomime to be had at the Theatre and at Wisencart's, Suffolk-street.—Price 3d.

QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE,
of the PANTOMINE.
On This WEDNESDAY, the 26th,
at 2 o'clock p.m.
Doors open at Half-past One. Prices as usual.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.
Extraordinary Combination for the Christmas Holidays.
HENRY SMITH'S and MADAME E. L. WILLIAMS' combined Entertainment.
Henry Smith has great pleasure in announcing that he has succeeded, at an enormous expense in inducing Madame E. L. Williams to close her room, in which she has, during the past fortnight, met with such triumphant success, and appear during the Christmas Holidays in conjunction with him and his Colossal Diorama and Musical Entertainment of "A Voyage to and Wanderings in America," thus rendering it, in every way, a Double Entertainment.
Mr. SMITH has appeared for the past nine weeks to crowded houses, having been visited during that time by upwards of Twenty-five Thousand Persons. The Diorama, from its artistical painting and mechanical appliances, so admirably adapted to interest and amuse all, from the eldest to the youngest, will have undergone several improvements and additions, including the most brilliant effect yet produced, viz.:
THE LIGHTING UP OF THE WHOLE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Thus rendering it the most consummate work of Art in Europe.

MADAME E. L. WILLIAMS
will at each performance go through her VOCAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT, introducing all those beautiful IRISH MELODIES in the rendering of which she stands unrivalled, and which have called forth the highest eulogiums from the whole of the Press of Dublin, and the enthusiastic approbation of the Public, who have unanimously pronounced her to be the most accomplished Vocalist and Actress of the day.
Wednesday, December 26th, and every day at half-past Two and Evening at Eight o'clock. Both Entertainments will be carefully gone through on every occasion, omitting nothing; they will commence punctually to the minute, and there will be no intervals.
Notwithstanding the above extraordinary combination, the prices of admission will remain the same, viz.:—
Stalls, 2s; second seats, 1s; gallery, 6d. Children half price to stalls and second seats.
Wednesday, Dec. 26th, and every Day at half-past Two and Eight o'clock precisely.

SELECT DRAWINGROOM PERFORMANCES FOR THE PRIVATE AMUSEMENT OF CHRISTMAS PARTIES.
A Ventriloquist of the highest professional attainments having LIFE-SIZE TALKING AUTOMATONS,
Similar to those now used by Valentine Vox, can be arranged with, to perform at the balls and parties of the nobility and gentry, during the Christmas Holidays. Academies and respectable literary institutions also attended.—Address, 13, Anglesea-street, where all particulars relative to professional standing, with programmes, can be had.
N.B.—The last calls must necessarily be the last attended.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO, DUBLIN.
The Celebrated and Original
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
for a Short Period only,
Commencing on MONDAY, 31st Dec.
The First
GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE
On SATURDAY, January 5th, 1861,
at Half-past Two o'clock.
Reserved and Numbered Seats, ...3s.
Gallery, ...1s. 6d.
Promenade, ...1s.
Entrance to the Reserved Seats and Gallery, under the Clock in Sackville-street; to the Promenade, in Cavendish-row.
Tickets, Programmes, &c., obtained at Bussell's Pianoforte Warerooms, 7, Westmoreland-street, where a Plan of the Reserved Seats may be seen.
MORNING—Doors open at Two o'clock, commence at Half-past.
EVENING—Doors open at Half-past Seven, commence at Eight.
H. MONTAGUE, Secretary.

HERR C. OBERTHUR (Harpist to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Nassau) has the honour to inform his friends and pupils that he will arrive in Dublin at the beginning of January.—For particulars apply to Messrs. Pigott, 112, Grafton-street, or Herr Oberthur, residence in London, 14, Cottage-road, Westbourne-terrace North.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.
Admission This Day—One Penny.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK,
THE MARTYR.
Now Exhibiting at
A. LESAGE'S
GALLERY,
40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
This beautiful work of art, by the late Paul Delaroche, who painted Napoleon at Fontainbleau, will be on view for a few days. Admission without Cards 6d.
40, Lower Sackville-street.
N.B.—A. L. has just received from Paris all the Goods selected by himself in French Almanacs for 1861, Kick Colour Boxes, &c., and beautiful Albums for Photographic Visiting Cards, and Drawing Materials of all kinds in endless variety.

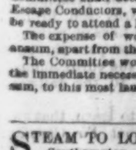
ART-UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.
ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.
THE DRAWING FOR PRIZES will positively take place on SATURDAY, December 29th, 1860, in the FREE TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER, on which occasion there will be UPWARDS of
ONE THOUSAND PRIZES
distributed, including upwards of 200 Paintings selected from, and now exhibited at, the various Exhibitions in Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Worcester, &c., &c.; together with upwards of 800 other Prizes, consisting of Parian Statuary, Engravings in Handsome Gilt Frames, Photographs, &c.
Tickets—Price One shilling each—(each Ticket entitles the owner to one chance in the Ballot) may be had from any of the Agents in town or country, or will be forwarded by the Secretary on receipt of Postage Stamps or Post Office Order for the number required, accompanied by an envelope stamped and directed.
JAMES G. LAW, Secretary.
29, Princess-street, Manchester.
Be careful to secure Tickets in Time, as there will be POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT.
Tickets may be had from A. Lesage, 40, Lower Sackville-street; Wiseheart and Son, Suffolk-street; E. Smith, Anglesea-street; and Robert Chamney, 18, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.

EDWARD J. HARTY,
ARTISTIC, ENGINEERING, AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER,
REMOVED TO 20, DAME-STREET.

THE DUBLIN ATHENÆUM.
This Institution is open on every day, Sundays (and Christmas Day) excepted, from 9 a.m., to 10 p.m.
The Subscription is Ten Shillings per annum, payable in advance, and will entitle Members to attend the Lectures which will from time to time be delivered in connection with the Institution, and to the use of the News Room and Library. Classes for instruction in Modern Languages, Music, &c., are in process of formation, and will be placed under the direction of thoroughly competent Professors.
Gentlemen desirous to become Members are requested to call at the Institution, 33, Anglesea-street, where any further information may be obtained.
C. W. Le Poer Kennedy, B.A., Librarian.

ROYAL IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.
Office 24, DAME-STREET.
SUPPORTED SOLELY BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.
PATRON:
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. the Earl of Howth.
The Committee appointed for carrying on this desirable undertaking appeal with confidence to the Citizens of Dublin, for assistance in procuring and maintaining in efficiency the Fire Escapes now being constructed for them.
They have already ordered four, in addition to the one entrusted to them by the Corporation.
These are all of the latest and most improved principles, and they will each night be placed in such stations through the City as the Committee shall determine upon, in charge of experienced Fire Escape Conductors, who will remain on duty the entire night, and be ready to attend a Fire at a moment's notice.
The expense of working each Machine will be about £80 per annum, apart from the original cost of £60.
The Committee would earnestly impress upon every householder the immediate necessity of contributing, no matter how small the sum, to this most laudable object.
RICHARD DANIELL, M.D.
S. D. DOUGAL, C.E.

STEAM TO LONDON, calling at Falmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, and Portsmouth. The Steamship DUKE OF CORNWALL is intended to Sail from 46, North Wall, Dublin, on This Day (WEDNESDAY), the 26th day of December, at Six o'clock Afternoon.
For particulars, apply at CAROLIN & EGAN'S, No. 20, EDEN-QUAY, or at the British and Irish Steampacket Company's Office, No. 46, NORTH-WALL, Dublin.
W. J. EGAN, Secretary.



THE CITY OF DUBLIN STEAM-PACKET COMPANY'S Vessels Sail from
KINGSTOWN TO HOLYHEAD,
On the arrival of the Mail Trains leaving Westland Row, Dublin, at 6-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
N.B.—Passengers from Dublin leave by Special Trains from Westland-row at 6 15 a.m. and 6 45 p.m.
KINGSTOWN to LIVERPOOL—Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at Seven o'clock p.m.
DUBLIN to LIVERPOOL, with Cargo and Passengers, Daily (Sundays excepted), about two hours before high water.
DUBLIN to BELFAST, every MONDAY, returning every WEDNESDAY.
15, EDEN-QUAY, and NORTH WALL, DUBLIN.

MESSRS. AUSTIN, 39, WESTMORELAND-STREET, beg respectfully to inform their Customers and the Public that their Establishment will be open for business, as usual, on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

SACKVILLE-STREET.
Our House will be opened on This WEDNESDAY as usual.
Saturday December 22nd. M'SWINEY, DELANY, AND CO.

OLDHAM, BROTHERS,
TEA MERCHANTS,
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Nearly opposite the General Post-office, Dublin,)
Will open This Day as usual.

UNION NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETING,
MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL BRIDGE.
PRAYER MEETING THIS DAY,
From 12 to 1 o'clock precisely.
Open to all.
Merchants and Businessmen particularly invited.
N.B.—To-morrow, being Christmas Day, and many Houses of Worship open, there will be no Noonday meeting.

BRITISH, IRISH, AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE
4, CLAYTON-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL,
AND
11, EUSTACE-STREET, DUBLIN.
G. Lauder and Co., Consulting Engineers, offer their services to inventors and others wishing to procure legal protection for inventions or designs.
Agents for Patent and other Machinery.
Starkey's Patent Washing Machine.
Patent Gas Regulators, which produce perfect combustion in gas, and save consumers from 20 to 25 per cent. in their present consumption.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.
Museum of Irish Industry,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN EAST.
Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts.
A Systematic Course of THIRTY LECTURES on GEOLOGY and its Application to the Arts, by J. BEETE JUKES, M.A., F.R.S., &c., will be commenced in the Theatre of the Museum of Irish Industry, on MONDAY, December 31st, at Four o'clock p.m., and be continued, at the same place and hour, on every day of the week (except Saturday), until the course be completed.
For the above Course of Thirty Lectures a Fee of 3s 6d. will be charged.
Copies of the Programme of Educational Arrangements for the session of 1860-61 may be obtained on application at the Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green East.
(Signed) ROBERT KANE, Director.
Museum of Irish Industry,
Dec. 21st, 1860.

SPECIAL COAL FUND, NORTH SIDE OF DUBLIN.
The Committee thankfully acknowledge the following contributions:—Doctor Tweedy, £1; Edward J. Smith, Esq., £1; Alexander Spencer, Esq., 10s; Messrs. Cannock, White, & Co., £10; Messrs. Alexander Findlater, & Co., £2; Mrs. Tweedy, 10s; Messrs. Hutton and Sons, £1; H. Brennan, Esq., £1; Mrs. Napier, 10s; James Hawkins, Esq., £1; Charles Gaussen, Esq., 10s; Rev. John Alcock, £1; Mr. Spring, 5s; A. H. Goddert Esq., £1; A. Norman, Esq., Q.C., £1; Serjeant Sullivan, £1; W. Frabies, Esq., 10s; W. D. Andrews, Esq., 10s; Mrs. Chambers £1; A. Henderson, Esq., £1; J. R. Cooke Esq., £1; James Symons, Esq., 10s.
Contributions thankfully received by James Hawkins, Esq., 20, Middle Gardiner-street; Alexander Norman, Esq., Q.C., 21, Upper Temple-street; Edward J. Smith, Esq., 31, Rutland-square West; and by the Treasurer, Henry Tweedy, Esq., M.D., 16, Rutland-square East.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT.
BALL'S BRIDGE.
Office—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET.
The Committee beg respectfully to remind the friends and subscribers of this Institution, that the Accounts for the year close on the 31st of this month. They will feel much obliged by all collections being sent to the secretary, on or before Saturday, the 29th. Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the Committee, or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post-office Orders should be made payable.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
FIRST AND SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS
Issued from Saturday, 22nd, to Wednesday, 26th December (both days inclusive), will be available for Return up to and including Wednesday, the 2nd January, 1861.
ON CHRISTMAS DAY
The Trains will run as on Sundays.
Broadstone, Dublin, W. FORBES, Manager.
12th Dec., 1860.

DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND WEXFORD RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
Return Tickets (at the Ordinary Rates), issued to and from any Station on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., and intervening days, will be available for the Return Journey, up to and including THURSDAY, the 27th inst.
(By order)
Westland-row, 13th Dec., 1860.

Legal Notices.

CONSISTORIAL COURT, DUBLIN.
In the matter of Re-building of the Parish Church of Saint Andrew. } THE Vicar, Churchwardens, and Inhabitants of the Parish Church of Saint Andrew, and all persons having any interest in the premises, are hereby apprised that a Citation has issued, to wit, on the 8th day of December instant, from the Consistorial Court of Dublin, calling on them to appear, by themselves or their proctors, in the said Court, situate in Henrietta-street, Dublin, on the 8th day of January, 1861, between the hours of ... and ... o'clock, to show cause why a faculty should not be granted to the Minister and Churchwardens of said parish to erect their Church for said parish, pursuant to plans lodged in the Registry of said Court, and for removing or building over such graves as may be found necessary for the carrying out of said plans, and for extending the said building in the present churchyard, pursuant to a ground plan also lodged in the Registry of said Court; copies of said original citation, and the said ground plan, annexed thereto, have been posted on the following places, viz.—One on the door of said Old Church of Saint Andrew's; one on the door of the Chapel, Trinity College, Dublin; and one in the Reading-rooms of the Commercial Buildings, Dame-street, Dublin; and should any further information be required by anyone, such will be given by Arthur Samuels, Proctor, 18, Henrietta-street; William Acheson, Honorary Secretary to the Building Committee, 108, Grafton-street; or at the Chambers of Chamberlain R. Walker, Solicitor to said Committee, 23, Saint Andrew-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY WICKLOW.
DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE
TO BE LET, from the 1st November, a commodious Dwellinghouse, adjoining the town of Baltinglass, having pleasure ground, garden, and excellent out-offices. It contains two large sittingrooms, six bedrooms, servants' room, storeroom, pantry, kitchen, &c.; is in perfect order, and will be let with or without a few acres of land.—Apply to R. H. Anderson, Slaney-lodge, Baltinglass.

COUNTY GALWAY.
The following GRAZING FARMS TO BE LET, and immediate possession given:—
Part of the Townland of GUNNOD, containing 165a. Irish.
CLOONKEEN (NETTERVILLE), 60a. Irish.
KILLOOSH, 244a. Irish.
These Lands, part of the Estate of Mrs. Netterville Gerrard, are situated within five miles of Ballygar; three of Mountbellew; ten from Roscommon, and about nine from the Woodlawn Station M. G. W. Railway.
The Herds will show the Lands.
For terms, and further particulars, apply
MATTHEW WELD O'CONNOR, Esq.,
Land Agent, Longford.
November 1st, 1860.

COUNTY CORK.
TO BE LET, or the Interest sold, immediate possession given.
1st, BROOKLODGE OIL MILL.
With splendid Stores, and 15 Acres of Land attached, standing about one mile of Water Carriage at Glanmire, and six miles of the City of Cork. The Mills contain crushing machinery to work 100 quarters of seed weekly, worked by water and steam power, capable of being increased to double that quantity, if required.
2nd, HERMITAGE MILLS.
One mile distant from the former, containing also crushing machinery, to work 50 quarters of seed weekly. These Mills are worked by a 20-horse water power wheel, and are capable of being converted into either a Corn or Wool Mill.
The above can be let together or separately.
A good connection is attached to the Mills, with a competent manager.
Apply to SAMUEL B. TAYLOR, 2, Dame-street.

WANTED, at Clontarf, Richmond, or immediate neighbourhood, a HOUSE of moderate size, with Coachhouse, Stable, and good Garden, or a few acres of Land.—Address "Y. X., House," Irish Times Office.

Lodgings.

BOARD AND LODGING—IMPORTANT.—A Lady, of the highest respectability and connection, and living in a most healthful locality, wishes to receive into her house a child afflicted with a scorbutic eruption or scrofulous affection, which may not have yielded to medical treatment, or suffering under general debility. Being in possession of a most valuable remedy, not known in this country, she wishes to benefit sufferers by it. The highest references can be given as to the care and affection with which a child would be treated. None but Protestants and those of respectability need apply.—For terms, &c., address "Health," Irish Times Office.

Horses and Carriages.

HUNTER.—Thorough-bred Brown Entire HORSE, with black points, by Bobadil, dam by Melbourne, very fast, and a clever fencer, about 16 3, and well up to 13 stones; steady with troops. Sold (subject to Veterinary opinion) as not being suited to harriers and the country his owner is now quartered in Belfast. —Apply to J. King, Esq., Donegall-street, Belfast.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

FOR SALE, at COLCLOUGH'S Old-Established Coach Factory, Nos. 23 and 24, DUKE-STREET, (Off Grafton-street).
A full-sized Family Clarence.
A light fashionable Clarence, with circular front.
A Double Brougham, London built. A Single ditto.
A Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Double-bodied Cab Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton.
Queen's-pattern and Park Phaetons.
Tax Cart and Sporting Phaetons.
Wagonettes. A Vis-a-Vis. Covered and Outside Cars.
Tax and Whitechapel Carts. A Gig.
Carriages lent on hire, with option of purchase.

Insurances.

THE ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
New and most valuable system of Assurance, whereby a Policy becomes payable equally in the event of any affliction or accident by which the Assured is totally incapacitated and rendered unfit for the pursuit of his usual calling, and for the support either of himself or of his family as at death.
All information respecting the above, as also in relation to the Industrial Branch, can be obtained on application to
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Esq.,
Secretary for Ireland,
100, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
N.B.—Active and influential Agents wanted where the Company is at present unrepresented. Remuneration liberal. A handsome commission to Solicitors on the introduction of business.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland:
No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER:
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square.
THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR:
EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
Rathgar—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square.
Kingstown—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings.
Dalkey—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
Dublin—Messrs. Collen and Lavey, Bridge-street.
Bray—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
45, Dame-street, Dublin.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825—CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—51, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham Terrace, Kingstown.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN.
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.
Participating Policies for £1,000, issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to £1,284 4s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.
FIRE INSURANCE.
On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.
Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.— Active Agents wanted in vacant places.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES, AND FOR ANNUITIES.
Established A.D. 1720, by Charter of King George the First, and confirmed by special Acts of Parliament.
Chief Office—Royal Exchange, London.
Branch—29, Pall-mall.
FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES may be effected with this Corporation on advantageous terms.
LIFE ASSURANCES are granted with or without participation in Profits—in the latter case at reduced rates of Premium.
The following Table shows the large BONUSES declared up to the 31st December, 1855, on Policies of Fourteen Years' standing for the sum of £1,000 each.

Age when Assured	Sum Assured.	Bonus Added.	Per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured.	Per Cent. on the Premium paid.
	£	£		
25	1000	185	1·32	57·6
30	1000	189	1·35	52·3
35	1000	195	1·39	47·9
40	1000	206	1·47	44·4
45	1000	221	1·58	41·0
50	1000	244	1·74	38·2
55	1000	267	1·91	35·2
60	1000	300	2·14	32·8
65	1000	351	2·51	29·6
70	1000	456	3·26	29·0

It is believed that no other old-established company, affording to the Irish public the accommodation of local agencies has maintained during the same period a rate of Bonus equal to the above.
Divisions of Profit will take place every Five Years.
The expenses of Management, being divided between the different branches, are spread over a larger amount of business than that transacted by any other office. The charge upon each policy is thereby reduced to a sum so small as to account for the magnitude of the Bonus which has been declared, and to afford a probability that a similar rate will be sustained at future divisions.
This Corporation affords to the assured a liberal participation in Profits, with exemption from the liabilities of partnership—a rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the guarantee of a large invested Capital Stock, the advantages of modern practice, with the security of an Office whose resources have been tested by the experience of *nearly a century and a half.*
An Assurance may now be effected for any sum not exceeding £15,000 on the same life. In this arrangement the Directors have in view the convenience of persons who desire to insure for large sums, but who object to the trouble of appearance and medical examination at numerous offices.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In case of Death occurring during the THIRTY DAYS allowed for payment of a Life Premium, and before such payment has been made the Corporation hold themselves liable under the Policy, provided the Premium be subsequently paid, on or before the thirtieth day from that upon which it became due.
THOMAS TROUTON, Agent,
5, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

FINAL NOTICE.
NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE,
64, PRINCE'S-STREET, EDINBURGH.
1860.
THE REGISTER FOR NEW ASSURANCES CLOSES ON THE 31ST DECEMBER CURRENT.
Proposals for Policies must be lodged with the Head Office, or any of the Agents of the Company, on or before that date.
POLICIES OPENED THIS YEAR WILL BE ENTITLED AT THE NEXT DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS TO RANK FOR SIX YEARS' BONUS.
The Accumulated Funds now Amount to Upwards of
ONE MILLION OF POUNDS STERLING.
The Annual Revenue exceeds £179,000.
Profits.—At last Division—after providing for every liability—the surplus was found to be
£136,000.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all other information, may be procured at the Head Office, or at any of the Agents of the Company.
DAVID SMITH Manager.
JOHN OGILVIE Secretary.
December, 1860.
Dublin Branch—67, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
James Hamilton, Resident Secretary.
David Mahony, 34, College-green, Solicitor,
Local Agent:
HENRY DOWNES, 8, College-green.

Cards.

NOTICE.
THOMAS A. POLSON,
CONFECTIONER AND PASTRY COOK,
Begs most respectfully to acquaint his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he has resumed business with a new and well-assorted Stock of French and German Confections, Bon Bons, Syrups, Crystallised Fruits, &c.
T. A. P. is happy to state that he has retained the services of his former unrivalled staff of Cooks, Confectioners, and Waiters. All orders for the furnishing of Dejeuners, Dinners, and Ball Suppers, will receive his best personal attention.
Christmas Cakes and New Year's Gifts in preparation. Country orders attended to.
17, LEINSTER-STREET, MERRION-SQUARE.
Dublin, December 11th, 1860.

CHRISTMAS PIES! — CHRISTMAS PIES!!
THE GENUINE PERIGORD CHRISTMAS PIE
TO BE HAD AT
A. JESSON'S COOKING AND CONFECTIONARY Establishment,
3, CLARE-STREET.
Orders from the country punctually attended to.
Early orders are respectfully solicited.

THE LONDON DINING AND LUNCHEON ROOMS,
44, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,
(exactly opposite Lower Dominick-street.)
Breakfast .. 8d, 10d, 1s, & 1s 2d
Luncheons, with choice of vegetables .. 7d & 8d
Dinners .. 10d & 1s
Sandwich .. 4d
Dessert of Apple-pie or Pudding, Rice, or Plum Pudding, 2d extra.
Soups from 12 o'clock daily.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
Wholesale and Retail Stationer,
Account Book Manufacturer, Lithographic and General Printer, Bookbinder, and Paper Bag Manufacturer.
58, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	6
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	0
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	0
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	0
500 Envelopes to match	4	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

Estimates given free of expense for either large or small quantities of the above articles.
A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s; Ladies ditto, ... post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

CHIMNEY, PIER, AND CHEVAL GLASSES,
8, LEINSTER-STREET.
French Silvered Plate Glass is superior in colour and clearness of reflection to any other glass manufactured.
I am a direct importer of the best French Plates, and can therefore sell glass cheap, and ensure its quality.
WILLIAM C. MARKS,
Carver, Gilder, Cabinet Manufacturer, and Upholsterer,
8, Leinster-street.
(Entrance to Manufactory, rere of 8, Leinster-street.)

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment
IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERN, AT HODGES and SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20, & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

DANIEL DOLAN, CITY OF DUBLIN PAPER STAINING WORKS,
15, PARLIAMENT-STREET, and 4 and 5, CRANE-LANE.
White Leads, Patent Oils, Turpentine, Colours, Varnishes, Plate Sheet, and Crown Glass, Plaster of Paris, Roman and Portland Cements, Gold Mouldings for Rooms and Picture Frames at moderate prices, Wholesale and Retail.

RACINE WATCHES.
RACINE AND CO.,
Geneva Watch Manufacturers,
33, NASSAU-STREET, Corner of Grafton-street,
Respectfully solicit an inspection of their present varied and extensive stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's Watches, comprising Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, and Cylinder Escapement, and Repeating and Racine Watches, which, being solely of their own manufacture, they can confidently engage, and also afford the purchaser the advantage of dealing direct with manufacturers.
A large assortment of Fine Gold Chains.
Old Gold and Old Watches taken in exchange at Full Value.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen.
SAMUELS,
29, NASSAU-STREET
By Appointment, Carver in Bog Oak to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
A large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches and Jewellery, at remarkably Low Prices.

THE REGISTERED "MARK" LOCKET AND BREAST-PIN.—The attention of the Brethren is invited to the above, admitted to be the prettiest Masonic Ornament ever introduced. Registered by THOMAS FORTIS, Watchmaker, Goldsmith, and Masonic Jeweller, 49, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE VERY BEST SPOONS AND FORKS.
Twenty Years' experience has fully established that the Plated Forks and Spoons sold by
WATERHOUSE and COMPANY
possess all the elegance and durability of Solid Silver, and may be had at one-fourth the cost.
For detailed List of Prices, apply at the Manufacturers',
WATERHOUSE and COMPANY,
25, DAME-STREET.

ELECTRO-PLATE, WITH 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has several articles in the first quality Electro-Plate equal to new, which he can sell at a discount of 25 per cent.

	Former Price.	Present Price.
A Set of Dish Covers,	12 Guineas	£10
Do. Corner Dishes and Warmer,	20 ,,	£12
A Soup Tureen,	15 ,,	£10
A Coffee Tray,	18 ,,	£10
A Three-Arm Epergne,	18 ,,	£10
A Tea and Coffee Service,	18 ,,	£14
Four Sauce Tureens,	20 ,,	£15

An inspection is respectfully solicited by
WILLIAM ACHESON AND CO.,
108, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Plate, &c., Lent on Hire.

GARIBALDI'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
For Old and Young, and suited to all classes !!!
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d., or 6s. 6d. !!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
OPENING OF AUSTIN'S NEW DRESSING CASE MANUFACTORY AND FANCY WAREHOUSE,
39, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
(opposite the Bank of Ireland.)
These Extensive Premises are now Open for business
With a large and magnificent assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases,
Writing Desks,
Dispatch Boxes,
Work Boxes,
Foreign Fancy Goods,
&c., &c., &c.

ELEGANCIES FOR CHRISTMAS.
DRESSING-CASE MANUFACTORY,
90, GRAFTON-STREET.
W. MANSFIELD
Begs to announce to his numerous Patrons, his return from London and the Continental Markets,
with a choice and valuable Stock of New Goods, which, with those of his own Manufacture, are now ready for inspection, and solicits the honour of a Visit.
Each Department has been augmented by the addition of New Goods of exquisite designs, consisting of
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, with Plated, Silver, and Silver-gilt Fittings;
New Designs in Leather Bags, fitted and unfitted;
Portemonnaies, Purses, &c.;
French Gilt Inkstands, Caskets, Bottles, Jewel Cases, &c.,
And every description of Mediæval Mounted Goods, now so fashionable in London and on the Continent.
MANSFIELD, 90, GRAFTON-STREET.

PARISIAN AND BOHEMIAN NOVELTIES.
We have this week opened several Cases of most Elegant Goods from the different Continental Markets. The New Arrivals embrace everything that is novel either in Glass or China, viz.:—
Flower-Bowls, Trays,
Vases, Ewers, Goblets,
Baskets, Lustres, Centres,
Groups in Dresden China,
Cabinet Cups and Saucers,
Appointments for Diner a la Russe,
Liquor Stands and toilet Suites,
MODERATOR LAMPS,
Opal, Ruby, Turquoise, Chrysophas, Pink, Sevres Bleu, Rose du Barri, &c.
GREGG AND SON,
China, Glass, and Lamp Establishment,
Just received several Groups in Parian Statuary.
Our Establishment WILL NOT BE OPEN on WEDNESDAY, ST. STEPHEN'S DAY.

IMPROVED TURKISH OR OLD ROMAN BATHS,
As revived by Dr. BARTER, in the year 1856, and erected under his superintendence at Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Bray, Killarney, Blarney, &c.
Go and take "THE BATH" at Lincoln-place, Dublin. Admittance Daily (Sundays excepted), from 6 o'clock a.m. to 10 p.m.
Mons. Denempont, Chiropodist, from Paris, attends daily from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
A Café Restaurant attached to the Establishment.

PATRICK MacNEVIN,
AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR,
5, MERCHANTS'-QUAY,
DUBLIN.
N.B.—Out Auctions respectfully solicited.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited),
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN HOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street),
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

Publications.

Next Week will be ready, and Sold by all Booksellers,
THOM'S ALMANACK AND OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, for 1861, price 8s. 6d., or with the Dublin Post-office Directory, 15s.—All the materials of which this publication is composed are collected from the most authentic sources expressly for the work, which contains a State and Civil Service Directory for Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies; Navy, Army, and Militia Directory, with Alphabetical Lists of Officers, including those on Half-pay.—Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage.—Ecclesiastical Directory: the Clergy of the Established Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Presbyterian Bodies, &c., revised by the highest Ecclesiastical authorities.—Law, Banking, and Postal Directories.—County and Borough Directory, with a General Index to the Lieutenancy and Magistracy of Ireland.—The Statistics of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., &c.
ALEX. THOM & SONS, Dublin; Longman and Co., London; A. and C. Black, Edinburgh. Orders received by all Booksellers.

MEDICAL SKETCHES IN AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA AND ITALY, together with some remarks on the Roman Campagna and on the Conquered Provinces in Italy and Hungary, By James G. Hildige, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.I.A., Published by Fannin and Co., Grafton-street.

HODGES, SMITH, AND CO.
Beg to announce the arrival of their Annual Selection of
ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS.
Comprising all the New Works of the season.
They would invite an early inspection of their magnificent stock of
HANDSOMELY BOUND BOOKS,
In elegant and antique Morocco;
Bagster's Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services,
In every variety of Binding, with rich Ornamental Mountings, suitable for Presentation;
Also a great variety of Prayer Books in Plain Binding.
Poets, Wit, and Humour, Illustrated, 21s.
Moore's Paradise and the Peri, 4to., Illuminated, £2 2s.
Tennyson's Poems, Illustrated Edition, 21s.
Moore's Lalla Rookh, New Edition, with numerous Illustrations By Tenniel, 21s.
Gatty's Parables from Nature, Illustrated Edition, 10s 6d.
Roberts' Sketches in the Holy Land, 6 Vols., Half Morocco; £5 15s 6d.
HODGES, SMITH, AND CO.,
Booksellers to the University,
104, GRAFTON-ST.

Music.

MUSICAL PRESENTS.
Just Received, a Large Assortment of Musical Boxes, from 25s. to £7 10s. each; Flutinas and Accordeons from 11s.; Cornopeans from 25s.; anjos from 10s. Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Tamborines, and every other description of Musical Instruments in great variety suited for Christmas Presents to be had of
JOSEPH SCATES,
27, COLLEGE-GREEN,
And 8, Church-lane, Dublin.

M. GUNN AND SONS,
13, WESTLAND-ROW,
Offer for Sale or Hire
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
their fresh, varied, and selected stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.—
An Immense Variety,
BY THE BEST MAKERS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
On most moderate terms.
PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

MUSICAL PRESENTS.
THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal, and Dance Music, elegantly Illustrated in Chromolithography. Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges, .. 15 0
THE ADORATION, 18 Popular Sacred Melodies, arranged for Piano by W. H. Callcott. Complete in One Vol., with elegant Presentation Page. Handsomely bound in extra cloth, gilt edges, .. 12 0
THE HOLY FAMILY, 21 Admired Sacred Melodies, arranged for the Piano by W. H. Callcott. Complete in One Vol., with elegant Presentation Page. Handsomely bound in extra cloth, gilt edges, .. 12 0
N.B.—Parts for Flute, Violin, and Violoncello may be had to each of the above works.
THE BEAUTIES OF BEETHOVEN, for the Pianoforte, by W. H. Callcott. Finely Illustrated with faithful Portrait of the Composer, limp cloth, gilt, .. 10 0

COLLEEN BAWN QUADRILLE, for Piano, founded on Irish Airs, 4s.—London; ...

HAMILTONS MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE, enlarged and revised by CZERNY. 63th Edition Price 4s.—"Words are wanting to say anything that has not been already said in favour of this remarkable work." —Vide "Christian World."—London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W., and of all Musicsellers.

Dress.

52, HIGH-STREET.
GREAT SALE OF READY-MADE WOOLLEN CLOTHS.
RICHARD ALLEN
Respectfully calls the attention of those who require Cheap
OVERCOATS,
SUITS,
or
MORNING COATS,
FOR THEIR OWN WEAR, OR
BOYS' CLOTHING
Of any kind, and especially purchasers for charitable purposes, to the fact, that previous to making a change in his Old Concern,
52, HIGH-STREET
He will sell the entire OLD STOCK, comprising all leading articles in Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, at a SACRIFICE which cannot fail to command buyers. It will readily be understood that in a concern of such long standing Stock may accumulate which calls for a SACRIFICE.
Purchasers will at once see that a GREAT SACRIFICE has been made, and such an opportunity to purchase for
CHARITABLE PURPOSES,
CLOTHING SOCIETIES,
SCHOOLS,
&c.,
As well as for immediate and personal wear, will probably seldom occur.
THE ORDER AND GENERAL TRADE CARRIED ON AS USUAL.
THIS ANNOUNCEMENT, OF COURSE, REFERS TO THE
HIGH-STREET
ESTABLISHMENT ONLY.

GENTLEMEN who have got the new Enamelled Leggings for wet days ought to wear the Knickerbocker Breeches, which they will find the most comfortable garment ever worn.
Messrs. ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO. have specimens on view at their Warerooms, 71, GRAFTON-STREET, as also some of their new style of trousers, which, by a simple contrivance can be worn as an ordinary walking trousers, or worn A la Knickerbocker (with Shetland stockings and leather leggings). They are most becoming, and in no way "outré" in appearance.—To be had only from
ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO.,
71, GRAFTON-STREET.

COMMERCIAL HALL,
91, 92, AND 93, GRAFTON-STREET,
AND 43 AND 44, WICKLOW-STREET.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO. beg to announce that their Establishment will be Closed on Wednesday, the 26th instant, in order that their Assistants may have an additional holiday.
From the 1st January Next, the Commercial Hall will be closed on Saturdays at SIX o'clock, same as the other evenings of the week.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO.

ORIENTAL AND COLONIAL OUTFITS
Executed with the greatest Despatch and Economy.
Detailed lists of Outfits, with every information, sent free upon application.
T. S. WILSON,
Shirtmaker and Outfitter,
26, NASSAU-STREET (near Grafton-street).

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.'S
Ready-made Stock is now replete with every description of
JUVENILE ATTIRE,
Consisting of Capes, Overcoats, Dress and School Clothing, made in Neat, Fashionable, and Durable Materials.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

THE HIBERNIAN HOUSE, TAILORING AND READY-MADE DEPARTMENT, is now fully supplied with every Fashionable Style of Garment, for Gentlemen's, Youths', and Children's wear, suited to the present Season.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.,
ASTON'S-QUAY,
DUBLIN.
N.B.—An immense supply of Balmoral Capes.

SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.
THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
We shall show This Day, and during the week, also on Monday following, 450 pairs of Cheap Blankets, some of them soiled, at 3d to 7s 6d per pair.
A lot of Irish Damask Cloths, soiled, will be sold cheap.
We invite inspection of our New Pattern Mantelet, in Seal, Velvet Pile, Sattara, and Cloth. We take Orders for it in Velvet.
2, 3, 4, and 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

THE COMMERCIAL HALL.
SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.
On this day (MONDAY), WEDNESDAY, and during Christmas week, we shall show the following:—
A large lot of Cheap Clouds and Shawls.
400 Pair of Blankets soiled, from 3s to 9s per pair.
250 Irish Damask Cloths, soiled and slightly damaged, at half price.
A large assortment of Dress Caps, Head Dresses, &c., &c., very cheap.
Fancy Goods for seasonable presents.
2, 3, 4, AND 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

Miscellaneous.

PADRAE OR MANDARIN TEA.
OLDHAM, BROTHERS,
Have received a few cases of the celebrated Padrae Tea, of particularly fine quality, in fancy caddies, suitable for presents, to which they respectfully beg to direct attention.
The New Tea Establishment,
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Nearly opposite the General Post Office,)
DUBLIN.

NEW FRUITS.
THOMAS YOUNG respectfully states that he is now fully supplied with his stock of New Fruit, consisting of Layers, Bunch, and Sultana Raisins, Finest Eleme Figs, Jordan Almonds, Citron, Lemon, and Orange; Plums in Bottles and Fancy Cartoons, Finest Preserved Ginger, in Jars and small Bottles, Crystallised Apricots, Crystallised Pears, Crystallised Green Gages, Crystallised Ginger, &c., &c.
THOMAS YOUNG,
(Successor to Robert Hanna,)
TEA, COFFEE, WINE, AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
77, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,
(Two Doors from Sackville-street.)
T. Y. respectfully solicits the attention of his numerous friends and the public to his present Stock of WINES, which have been selected with the greatest care, and with all the advantages of the present Tariff.
77, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—
The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 83, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
DALY and CO., 5, Nassau-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
J. WADE, Galway.
Wholesale:
W. JACKSON, 2, Westland-row.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
J. & J. COLMAN'S
MUSTARD
may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature.
26, CANNON-STREET,
LONDON.

BROWN AND POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.
The "Lancet" states:—"This is superior to anything of the kind known."
It is prepared from the finest Indian Corn by a process patented for the United Kingdom and France, forms delicious Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Blancmange, &c.; is highly esteemed as the lightest, most nutritious, and wholesome diet, easily cooked, much preferred to Arrowroot, and especially suitable for Children and Invalids.
BROWN AND POLSON,
Manufacturers by appointment to her Majesty,
PAISLEY, MANCHESTER, DUBLIN, AND LONDON.
Packets, 16 ounce Canisters, same as supplied to the Royal Family. The new trade mark and Brown & Polson's signature, are now bearing ... may be had of all respectable Grocers, at 1s. each.

THE CORNHILL ROYAL PATENT STARCH.
POWDER, ... ed for strength, purity of colour, This STARCH, so justly celebrated, ... finish to the cloth, is not surpassed in imparting a brilliant and elastic ... Free of any adulteration, ... any of these qualities, or to ... and only requires a trial to ensure its constant use.
When purchasing, ask for
THE CORNHILL STARCH.
R. CHRISTIE,
62, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET,
Agent for Dublin
And the South of Ireland.

EUPIONE.
GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using
EUPIONE,
A new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose.
SOLD WHOLESALE BY
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET;
and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

POISON YOUR RATS, MICE, AND BEETLES, with Harper Twelvetrees' Vermin Killer. Kill Bugs and Fleas, secure sound sleep, and make your bedroom habitable with Harper Twelvetrees' Bug Destroyer.
Preserve your Crops, and clear your Premises of Mice and Sparrows, with Harper Twelvetrees' Poisoned Wheat.
Patentee, Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale by T. H. EVANS, 67, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.
More Agents Wanted.

BRIGG'S PATENT COLZA OIL
FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS.
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland,
A. J. ALDRICH, 13, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be Re-plated, Repaired, and in every respect made equal to new, at one-fourth of the cost, by
CHARLES WALL,
37, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.
Who Electro-Plates and Gilds scientifically on the Premises, and is allowed to refer to families of the highest distinction.
Bronzed Tea Urns Plated or Re-bronzed, and Carriage Lamps Repaired, Plated, or Japanned.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Our own Manufacture, and from our Agents in London and Paris.
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL,
STATE CUTLERS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
No. 7, HENRY-STREET.
N.B.—Full Sets of Instruments according to the new Army regulations.

TABLE CUTLERY.—
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL
Beg to solicit Families to inspect their Stock of Ivory Handled Dinner Knives, Breakfast ditto, Round of Beef Knives and Forks; Head and Foot, Side and Poultry Carvers, being all of their own Manufacture, for which their Establishment has been so eminent for the last fifty years.
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL,
State Cutlers to her Majesty,
7, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

VALUABLE AND USEFUL PRESENTS.
Indian Gongs, Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Services, Toast Racks, Fish Knives and Forks in Cases, Dessert Knives and Forks, Electro-plate Bread and Cake Baskets, Bread Platters and Knives, Bird Cages, Papier-mache Trays, Cutlery, Dish Covers, Marble-top Tables, for Halls and Drawingrooms, Tea Urns, Cruet Frames. The above are all of engaged quality, and moderate in price.
JOHN MAGUIRE,
MANUFACTURING IRONMONGER,
10, DAWSON-STREET.

IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY,
SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE.
(Near the Drogheda Railway Terminus, Dublin.)
Every description of Iron Bedsteads are here manufactured, and here only the
PATENT FAUCET JOINT BEDSTEAD,
so much approved for its simplicity of construction, elegance, and strength.
Attention of the trade is especially invited to the new
PATENT ENAMELLED IRON BEDSTEADS,
specimens of which are now on view.

SUSPENSION MODERATEUR LAMPS,
FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, BILLIARD ROOMS, &c.
Vase Moderateur Lamps,
Pillar do. do.,
Stand do. do.,
in this season's patterns, from the most celebrated makers.
Lamps Re-bronzed, Repaired, and Cleaned.
Finest French Colza Oil.
Lamps and Lamp Oil, DIXON,
Warerooms—1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET,
(Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.)

GAS LIGHTING.
The newest and most beautiful designs for Gas Lustres, Hall, Study, and Lobby Lights, in
ARTISTIC BRONZE, ORMOLU AND CRYSTAL.
WILLIAM DANIEL,
Having just completed his Winter Stock, which embraces every novelty, and affords a varied collection to choose from at very moderate prices, claims particular attention to the superior quality of his gas fittings and mode of erection.
Gas Engineering Establishment and Show-rooms,
55, MARY STREET,
DUBLIN.
Sole Agent for the Patent National Gas Apparatus, for lighting Country Mansions, Colleges, Factories, Mills, &c.

IRONMONGERY.
ELECTRO-PLATED CRUET FRAMES.
LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS.
PAPIER MACHE AND JAPANNED TEA TRAYS.
HODGES AND SONS
Desire to call attention to their large assortment of Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays of the Newest Shapes and most beautiful designs.
In the various other branches of
HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY
Hodges and Sons' assortment is large and complete; they would particularly call attention to
FLAVEL'S COOKING APPARATUS,
by means of which the expense of Cooking, as compared with the ordinary process, is greatly diminished. In
REGISTER GRATES.
Our Stock is fully assorted.
Amongst many other articles which might also be named, we particularly desire to call attention to the following, viz.:—
DRAWINGROOM GRATES,
Electro-plated Knives and Forks, Tea Sets, &c.,
Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers.
HODGES AND SONS, Agents,
MANUFACTURING IRONMONGERY,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
20 AND 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Wholesale and Retail Agents for Milner's Patent Fire Resisting and Thief Proof Safes and Chests, with Gunpowder Proof Locks.

SKATES.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.
Have a very large assortment of beautifully-finished Skates in the newest and most improved Patterns, including the London and Edinburgh Club Patterns.
Purchasers should make early application, as, should the frost continue, the demand, judging from previous years, will be very great.
House Furnishing Ironmongery and Gas Fitting Warerooms,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.

J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. beg to call attention to their Stock of the following
NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON.
Handsome Polished Oak Plate Cabinet, fitted with Drawers to hold Table and Dessert Knives, Carvers, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c.
Electro-Plated Tea and Coffee Services and Swing Kettles.
Dessert Knives and Forks in Cases, with Ivory, Pearl, and Plated Handles.
Electro-plated Cruet Frames, Dish Covers, Corner Dishes, Egg Frames, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, &c., all of warranted quality.
Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns, in Electro, Silver, Bronze, &c.
Best London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles in all the new patterns.
Moderateur Lamps in beautiful new designs—on Alabaster, Gilt, Turquoise, Bronze, &c., by the best Paris Makers.
Finest Steel Scissors in Morocco Leather Cases.
Beautifully Carved Wood Bread Plates, and Knives to Match.
Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays, in very great variety.
Genoan Bird Cages, &c.
House Furnishing Ironmongery, and Gas Fitting Warerooms,
34, 35, 36, CAPEL-STREET.
J. EDMUNDSON and CO.

BELMONTINE LAMPS, WITH BUDE BURNERS.
Lamps for Burning Belmontine and Paraffin Oils,
from 1s 3d upwards.
Belmontine and Paraffin Oils, and Liquid Gas.
GEORGE DIXON,
Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer,
1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET,
(Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.)

GAS IN NOBLEMEN'S MANSIONS, COLLEGES, FACTORIES, AND OTHER LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS.
The Patent National Gas Apparatus—Gas from either Peat or Coals.
This Apparatus produces the most brilliant Gas, of the purest description, having no perceptible odour emitted in burning.
The leading features are simplicity, compactness, and cheapness, and produces 30 per cent. more Gas than any other Apparatus yet invented; it does not require skilled labour, and can be managed by the most inexperienced servant.
The most satisfactory references can be given; estimates furnished free of charge, and the Apparatus seen at work at
WILLIAM DANIEL'S
GAS ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT,
55, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

DOOLEY'S PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES.
These Machines are used upon the principal railways of Great Britain, ... and are unrivalled for accuracy. Specimens may be seen and every ... information obtained from
H. SIBTHORPE AND SON,
Agents for Ireland,
12, CORK-HILL, Dublin.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.
WM. FRY & CO. ... all descriptions of ... and SERVANTS' ...
Have a most extensive assortment of ... BEDSTEADS, including CHILDREN'S COTS, ... BEDSTEADS.
The Curled Hair for their Mattresses is manufactured by themselves from the raw state, thereby ensuring superior quality.
WM. FRY & CO.,
31, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Extending to 23, 24, 25, and 26, FLEET-STREET, and
11, D'OLIER-STREET.
Factory—12, LOWER KEVIN-STREET.

GOOD BUTTER IN HALF AN HOUR
By the use of
GOODALL'S BUTTER POWDER.
For improving the flavour and increasing the quantity of good fresh Butter, at the same time making it keep fresh in any weather; in 3d, 6d, 1s, and 2s 6d Packets; and may be procured through any respectable Druggist or Grocer in the Kingdom.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland:
THOMAS H. EVANS,
67, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET,
DUBLIN.
Manufactured by R. GOODALL, Chemist,
DERBY.

Wants.

SCHOLASTIC.—An Englishman, late master at Ripon, England, now residing in Ireland for the purpose of attending the examinations of Trinity College, Dublin, desires a situation as Private Tutor or Assistant Master.—Address R. S. Irish Times Office.

WANT SITUATIONS

COMPANION TO A LADY.—A friend of a Young Lady, a Protestant, is desirous of procuring for her the above Situation; she has been well brought up, naturally cheerful and lively, a good housekeeper, and of ladylike appearance and address; she will make herself generally useful; salary not the object most desired, but a happy and comfortable home.—Apply by letter, to Mr. Redmond, House Agent, Kingstown, stating when and where a personal interview may be had.

A LADY is anxious to procure a Situation for a steady, respectable Person, as HOUSE AND DAIRYMAID, or HOUSEMAID AND LAUNDRESS, or would go as Kitchenmaid in a respectable family; any lady requiring her services will find her honest and faithful in all her duties; she can be highly recommended by her last and former mistresses; is not long from the country.—Apply by letter to "A. C.," Cimla, St. Doulagh's, County Dublin.

COOK.—A Lady wishes to procure a place for a steady, active Young Woman, a native of Wales; she makes good, plain pastry and puddings, &c.—Address to M. Hudson, Castleknock.

PORTER.—A respectable Young Man wishes to obtain a situation as above in a public office, or other place of business; is a Protestant; can read and write; and can be highly recommended by a gentleman in town as to the strictest honesty and sobriety.—Address "A. M.," Irish Times Office.

GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, in or out of Livery, a steady, respectable Young Man, who perfectly understands his business, the care of plate, lamps, and furniture, wants his discharge will certify, which are long and satisfactory; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended; has no objection to town or country.—Address "J.D.," 60, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office.

GROOM AND GENERAL OUTSIDE SERVANT.—References unexceptionable; character first-rate; no objection to town or country.—Address "B. C.," Irish Times Office.

THE friends of a Poor Cripple are anxious to procure for him such a conveyance as would enable him to procure a livelihood by manual exertion. Any one who has such on hand, or can give information as to its construction, or would contribute towards the purchase, will please communicate with the Rev. W. Shipton, 33, Johnstown, Londonderry.

Wanted.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—Wanted, by an old and leading Life and Fire Company, a competent party to act as CANVASSER in Dublin; payment by salary and commission. In order to save trouble, it is requested that none but those able to influence Life business will apply. Testimonials required. No applications will be answered but those giving real name, age, designation, references, and address. Direct (prepaid) "Perseverance," Irish Times Office.

TRAVELLER WANTED.—To call on Tobacconists, Grocers, and Hardwaremen, with Tobacco and Fancy Goods.—Address, in first instance by letter only, stating trade connected to, and salary required, to Mr. S. Heevil, 27, Merchants'-quay, Dublin.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WANTED, a portable Steam Engine and Boiler, with shafting, from two to four Horse Power.—Apply to "J. H." 12, Lower Dominick-street.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!
The Subscribers beg to announce that, being Agents for the sale of Coal from the following Collieries, they are prepared to sell same at either f.o.b., or delivered prices.
They also beg to call attention to the fact that, being Sole Agents for the Collieries, they can give unusual facilities as to price and to delivery, pure and unmixed.
Kirkless-Hall Orrell Colliery Lancashire,
For House and Gas Coal, and Cannel.
Thomas Powell & Son, Newport and Cardiff,
For Duffryn and Tredegar Steam Coal.
Morgan, Perkins, & Co., Llanelly,
Anthracite Coal for Grain-drying and Lime-burning.
John Watson, Jun., Glasgow,
Balquharrage and Wallace House Fife Steam Coal.
Maxwood Colliery, Hartford Trees,
Splint, Steam, and House Coal.
Pearson, Knowles, & Co., Ince-Hall, and Spring Collieries,
Steam, Gas, and House Coal, and Cannel.
JOHN CHARLEY & CO.,
BELFAST, and 19, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN.

CANDLES, LAMP OILS, &c.
FINEST WAX AND SPERM CANDLES,
EAST INDIAN WAX, COMPOSITES OF ALL QUALITIES,
BEST TALLOW MOULDS AND DIPS,
FINEST COLZA OIL.
HAMPTON LEEDOM, AND CO.
Wax and Tallow Chandlers,
Agents to Price's Patent Candle Co.,
34 AND 35, MOORE-STREET.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH.
Public attention is directed to the highly-finished Manufacture of the above Company, embracing
WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE,
and the celebrated
KOH-I-NOOR ... SOAP ... To be had ...
The trade are referred to the Company's Agents,
COCKLE AND HOPKINS,
3, TEMPLE-LANE,
DUBLIN.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT,
Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and Glazed Sanitary Pipes,
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, London.
And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
12, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

Medical.

DELGANY HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, for the Treatment of Chronic Diseases. Physician and Proprietor, W. ALFRED JOHNSON, L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, who may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from 1 till 3 p.m.

RANGOON OIL.
Recommended and adopted by the War Office Authorities,
For the preservation from rust of small arms, and all articles made of metal.
SOLD BY
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET, Dublin.
And may be had retail of all Druggists, Ironmongers, and Gunsmiths throughout the country,
In Bottles, price 6d and 1s each.

THE POOR MAN'S COUGH DROPS, for Coughs, Colds, and affections of the chest, accompanied by difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, or Wheezing.
It promotes expectoration, removes difficulty of breathing, and relieves the soreness and oppression of the chest which usually accompany Pulmonary Complaints. From its nature it may be given to children with perfect safety.
Sold, wholesale only, by
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

TOOTH-ACHE! FACE-ACHE! DISEASED GUMS!
"BRESON'S UNFAILING REMEDIES" have given relief to Thousands, and are now within the reach of all. Sold in Bottles, at 6d, 1s, and 2s 6d each; or by post, for sixteen stamps. Prepared only by WILLIAM LEIGH BRESON, L.M., Medical Chemist and Dentist, Drug Hall, 39, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
13, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Proprietors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened, and Sensitive Teeth and Gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each .. 2 6
A Single Artificial Tooth, from .. 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from .. 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
13, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
The Late JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.,
Professor at the University of London, Physician to the London Hospital, &c., &c.
"It was fitting that the author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the purveyor of this important medicine."
"I know that no one can be better, and few so well, acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine than yourself, whom I regard as the highest authority on the subject."
"The Oil which you gave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I am satisfied that for medicinal purposes no finer Oil can be procured."
Sold only in Imperial Half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; Quarts 9s; capsuled and labelled with Dr. De Jongh's stamp and signature, "without which none can possibly be genuine," by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM and CO. (Wholesale and Retail), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; Bewley and Evans, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and Dr. Butler, 54, Lower Sackville-street.

"SANITAS AC FELICITAS."
ARRIVAL OF DR. LA'MERT IN DUBLIN, AT 52, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
Dr. La'Mert, of No. 37, Bedford-square, London, begs to announce that he has arrived on a professional visit.
He may be consulted, until the end of January, upon the important subjects chiefly dealt with in his Medical Essays "on Nervous and Physical Debility," "The Science of Life," "Nervous Life, or Electrical Nervous Force," &c., to be had at 13, Westmoreland-street, or of the Author.
The above work contains a vast amount of useful information—the result of laborious scientific researches, and hitherto unpublished—in reference to affections, probably more destructive and widely prevalent than ... which mankind is subject.
Dr. La'Mert, M.D., L.S.A., Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, &c., is the only registered practitioner who, for 20 years, has devoted his attention to the treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, which ... nearly ... neglect of the profession, has too frequently ... the hands of unqualified persons improperly assuming ... whose names are not to be found in the register ...
At home for consultation, Daily, from Ten till Two, and from Six till Eight o'clock, where the above work may be had post free, or free by post for 14 stamps.
Cases treated by correspondence when ...
52, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, DUBLIN.

B. HYAM'S
LEADING STYLES
FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS.
The following are specially recommended:—
JUVENILE BELT DRESSES,
designed and made in new and improved styles and various fabrics,
10s 6d, 12s 6d, 13s 6d, 16s 6d, and 21s.
LITTLE BOYS' CAPES,
The most beautiful fashions of the day,
10s 6d, 16s 6d, and 20s.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS,
an immense variety to select from,
13s 6d, 18s 6d, 25s, and 30s.
BOYS' & YOUTHS' GRECIAN & SAC JACKETS,
in the newest and most durable materials for House and School wear,
8s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s 6d, and 20s.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' ENTIRE SUITS—
the Eton, Harrow, and Rugby, in the newest fabrics for the season,
20s, 25s, 30s, and 38s.
LITTLE BOYS' BELT DRESS SUITS,
for School, Home, or Dress Wear,
10s 6d, 16s 6d, 20s, and 26s.
BOYS' and YOUTHS' DRESS SUITS
In Super and Extra Fine Durable Black and Coloured Cloths,
26s, 32s, 38s, and 45s.
The "Much-admired" and "Novel" KNICKERBOCKER SUITS FOR BOYS,
25s, 32s, 38s, and 45s.
Made to Order from elaborate Materials, specially adapted for those becoming Boyhood Suits.
TROUSERS and VESTS FOR BOYS and YOUTHS,
in every kind of Material, Style, Price, and Size.
B. HYAM,
JUVENILE TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

BLACK VELVET, SEALSKIN, AND CLOTH MANTLES.
S. OLDHAM and SONS, 12, Westmoreland-street, solicit inspection of their present superb stock of above goods of Newest Parisian Shapes, at moderate prices.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
J. M. BARNARDO
Invites inspection of his splendid large and varied Stock of FUR GOODS, in
Muffs, Cardinals, Travelling Coats,
Boas, Cloak Linings, Travelling Caps,
Cuffs, Carriage Rugs, Travelling Gloves.
LADIES' REAL SEALSKIN MANTLES
in great variety, in the newest Parisian Shapes, unrivalled for quality and style, and, observe, at Manufacturers' Prices.
No. 4, DAME-STREET,
(Near the Lower Castle Gate,)
... MARY-STREET.

ELEPHANT HOUSE
46, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Factory—WILLIAMS'-ROW.
Stock now complete in every Department.
ELVERY AND CO.'S Vulcanised Waterproofs are cut and made at their own Factory in Dublin, therefore they can give a guarantee with each Garment.
WATERPROOFS, warranted not to Stick in any Climate.
Waterproof Boots, Long and short.
Vulcanised Siphonia Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Siphonia Cloaks and Hoods for Ladies,
Vulcanised Waterproofs expressly for Clergymen,
Vulcanised Reversible Alpaca Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Swansdown or very Heavy Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised White Heavy and Light Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Leggings, Trousers, and Petticoats,
Vulcanised Hats, Caps, and Sou'-Westers,
And every description of Waterproofs in Stock.
CART, DRAY, and RICK COVERS,
CAR and KNEE APRONS,
Oil Coats and Capes for Farm Servants,
Oil Hats, Caps, and Sou'-Westers, for ditto.
OVER SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
Gutta Percha Tubings, Beltings, Buckets, Sheet for Tanks, Thin Sheet for Medical use, Soles, Solution, &c.
India Rubber Articles—such as Washers, Buffers, Socket-rings, Valves, Packing, Pump Buckets, Gas Bags, Machine Belting, Wheel tires, and many other articles for Mechanical purposes, always in Stock or made to order.
India Rubber Hoze for Brewers, one, two, three, and four ply, in Stock at present.
India Rubber Mill Bands, from two inches to seven, two, three, and four ply, in Stock at present.
Gutta Percha Mill Bands, from two inches to seven, in Stock at present.
And every size in Vulcanised Washers are made to order.
India Rubber Tubing for Gas.
ELVERY & CO.,
Gutta Percha and India Rubber Manufacturers,
Wholesale and Retail.
ELEPHANT HOUSE,
46, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to inform his friends and patrons that his stock consists of an immense variety of Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Plate and Plated Ware, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Amongst the Jewellery may be seen fine Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklettes, Rings, &c., set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, and Opal, and every other gem now in estimation.
WILLIAM ACHESON AND CO.,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Plate, &c., Lent on Hire.

CHRISTMAS REDUCTION.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to acquaint his numerous friends and customers that his annual reduction takes place This Day, and will continue until the 10th of next month.
Parties about to purchase Christmas Gifts and Presents will find a considerable saving by purchasing at his establishment.
The following is a Curtailed List of Stock:—
Gold Watches from £3 10s 0d; Silver ditto from £2 0s 0d; Gold Chains, Chatelaines, Seals and Keys, Studs.
Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Fancy Rings, Signet Rings, Charms, Lockets (in endless variety), Sleeve-Links.
Silver Brooches, Bracelets, Chains, Thimbles, Toothpicks, Pencil Cases, Nut Crackers, Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
...PLATE, AND PLATED...
The highest price given for old Gold and Silver, old Watches, &c.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Dublin, December 8th, 1860.
P.S.—A few Second-hand Gold Watches and Chains, at half the original price, suitable for presents.

FINGAL PIN, FINGAL EARRINGS, FINGAL SLEEVE-LINKS. } Registered.
The above are copies of an Irish Antique, now in possession of the Manufacturer.
THOMAS BRUNKER, Watchmaker, and direct Importer of French Clocks, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

In the matter of George M'Nally, a Bankrupt.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF JEWELLERY, PLATE, and PLATED WARE,
15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
The entire Stock of the Establishment will be sold without reserve, consisting of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; Fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro-plate, all of the newest fashion and purchased within the last eight months from the most eminent manufacturers.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

WILLIAM HUG,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURER,
12, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, DUBLIN,
Begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has a large assortment of Watches at the following low prices:—Silver Geneva Watches for Young Gentlemen, £1, £2 10s, £4, and £3 10s; Ditto, Lever Watches, £4, £4 10s, £5, and £6; Ladies' Gold Geneva Watches, £5, £6, to £10. Twelve months' engagement will be given with every article sold. The Repairing Department in the above branch of business is conducted by the Proprietor in the most careful manner. A trial is respectfully solicited.
Observe—No. 12, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, off Dame-street.

ELEGANT PRESENTS.
Two beautiful French Gilt Time Pieces, and One Marble do. with 14-day best finished movements striking the hours and quarters.
A Lady's first-class Gold Skeleton Lever Watch and fine Gold Chain.
A fine Gold Snake Bracelet Set with five large Emeralds.
A Gentleman's Gold Hunting Lever Watch, £7.
A Lady's Gold Watch and Gold Chain, £5 10s.
A First-class Silver Plated Tea set, of the newest design, and three large Plated Waiters, to be sold considerably under the first cost price.
JOHN PRESCOTT'S,
Watch and Clock Maker,
9, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

CHEAP FANCY CABINET GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
AT AUSTIN'S MANUFACTORY,
39, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
(Opposite the Bank of Ireland.)
Rosewood Workboxes, from 2s. 0d.
Mahogany Writingdesks, from 4s. 6d.
Mahogany Dressingcases, from 4s. 6d.
These articles are well made and well finished, and are very superior to what are usually sold at these prices.
AUSTIN'S,
39, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
(Opposite the Bank of Ireland).

THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
THE NEW SEASON'S TEA.
The first import of the New Season's Tea has arrived in London. Having made a selection of the finest qualities, we beg to direct special attention to our present prices, as under.
We recommend
Our New Season's Black-leaf Congou, 3s 0d per lb
Do Strong Black-leaf Congou 3s 4d "
Do Full Strong Congou 3s 8d "
Do Finest Pekoe Congou 4s 0d "
Do Imperial Lapsang Souchong 4s 4d "
Two pence per lb allowed to cash purchasers of 5lbs parcels of tea and upwards.
COFFEE.
Fine Mocha and Jamaica 1s 8d per lb
The favourite marks of Jamaica and East India Coffee 1s 10d "
Chocolate; Cocoa, Shell Cocoa, &c.
THE NEW EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY,
5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
N.B.—Daily deliveries to all the Suburbs.—Orders punctually attended to.

WINES.
WILLIAM RUSSELL AND CO.,
Direct Wine and Spirit Importers,
5, Lower Sackville-street.

Excellent Dinner Sherry	22s 0d	24s 0d
Good Brown Sherry	26s 0d	28s 0d
Superior Pale or Golden	30s 0d	32s 0d
Do. very Superior, recommended	36s 0d	38s 0d
Old Port, Newly Bottled	28s 0d	30s 0d
Old Crusted Port	36s 0d	40s 0d
Do. Ten Years in Bottle		42s 0d

Madeira, Champagne, and Light Summer Wines at proportionately reduced prices.
Two Shillings per dozen allowed to cash purchasers of six dozen of Wine.
HOME AND FOREIGN SPIRITS.
WILLIAM RUSSELL AND CO.
Recommend their very Old Whiskey, in fresh Sherry Casks, distilled by J. JAMESON, and H. ROE and SONS.
Two Years Old 13s 4d
Three do do 14s 8d
Four do do 16s 0d
Sixpence per Gallon allowed to cash purchasers of Five Gallons and upwards.
Martell's Finest Old Cognac Brandy, Holland's Geneva, Old Jamaica Rum, &c.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Bass' Ale in prime order	4s 10d	2s 6d
Drogheda Ale do	4s 0d	2s 0d
Guinness' XX Porter	3s 10d	2s 0d

5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Near Carlisle Bridge.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY, GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article of Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Oilmens' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and dispatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldere's Worm Powders, and Hacken's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
8, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

A LADY, about to travel, wishes to place her Child (five years old) in the charge of a respectable Protestant family where there are no children.—Address "Mrs. A.," IRISH TIMES Office, stating terms.

Education.

A MARRIED BENEFICED CLERGYMAN, formerly a highly distinguished scholar of the University of Dublin, receives into his family four or five boys, to be educated for the Universities or any branch of the Public Service. His house is commodious and well appointed, and situated in one of the most healthy and beautiful parts of Ireland. Particular attention is paid to the moral and religious culture of the pupils, and the domestic arrangements are of the most liberal kind. Advertiser is assisted in the classical department by his curate, an ex-scholar of T.C.D.; and special arrangements are made for instruction in French, German, and Drawing; terms, One Hundred Pounds per annum.—Address, "X. Y., Education," care of the Rev. BENJAMIN DICKSON, F.T.C.D., 36, Trinity College, Dublin. The most satisfactory references, if necessary, can be given.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, of great experience and success in Education, residing in a healthy district of the North, is prepared to receive Four Young Gentlemen under 13 years of age, to educate with his own sons. Terms 40 Guineas a year, paid quarterly in advance. Reference to Fellows and Professors of College.—Address "M. A.," IRISH TIMES Office.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.
The Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, from Saxe-Weimar, teaches his Native Language grammatically and conversationally, through the medium of English or French. As a merely theoretic acquaintance with a modern language will be found of but little avail in actual intercourse with natives, he is particularly careful to impart to his Pupils a pure and forcible pronunciation, and to make them familiar with the vernacular language by continual practice in speaking and hearing; which method, besides greatly assisting the memory, can alone lead to proficiency in conversation. Families and Schools attended. Two or more Pupils may join the same lessons without an increase of terms. Literary and mercantile translations done. For particulars apply at 8, Merrion-row, Stephen's-green.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND, at a highly respectable Boarding School for Young Gentlemen, six miles from London, established upwards of 20 years. Terms, including books, stationery, &c., 30 Guineas per annum. Pupils in this school are thoroughly prepared for commercial and professional pursuits. The system of education is emulative, and such as to lead them to take an interest in learning, its utility being recommended by kind though firm treatment. The constant fear of correction, which is the principal cause of so many youths disappointing the expectations of their parents, is thereby avoided. The domestic arrangements are superintended by the preceptor's wife, and every solicitude is manifested to combine scholastic advantages with the comforts of home. The situation is healthy, and the sleeping apartments, schoolrooms, playrooms, &c., large and well ventilated. The cricket field, pleasure gardens, and play grounds are extensive, and arranged with suitable apparatus for gymnastic, manual, and drilling exercises, bathing, &c. Prospectuses will be sent in answer to letters to Mr. D. J. WHITE, College House, Edmonton N., near London.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL,
MERRION-AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN.
At the Examinations, which concluded on the 21st instant, the following young gentlemen distinguished themselves in their respective classes, in the undermentioned branches of study:—
Greek—1st Class, W H Williams; 2nd do, C Bentham; 3rd do, E F Smith.
Latin—1st Class, W H Williams, 2nd do, C Bentham, 3rd, R E Kelsall, 1st; E F Smith, 2nd.
German—W H Williams, 1st; E F Smith, 2nd.
French—1st Class, W H Williams 1; C Bentham 2. 2nd Class, R G Molloy, E F Smith (equal); J D Wardell 2nd.
Writing—1st Class, *E Sparrow (C Bentham 2nd). 2nd Class, *R G Molloy, *A C English (equal). 3rd Class, *G Molloy, *W Hamilton, *H R Cummins (equal).
Drawing—R C Woodward, C Bentham, G Bentham, R E Kelsall.
Drawing Maps—R C Woodward, E Sparrow, W H Williams.
Chemistry—W H Williams 1; R C Woodward 2.
Mathematics—Mechanics—R C Woodward.
Trigonometry and Algebra—R C Woodward, W H Williams (equal).
Euclid—1st Class,* R C Woodward, W H Williams 1, Second Division, *C Bentham 3. 2nd *do, R E Kelsall 1; S T Mulvany 2.
Mensuration—J Davis, J Williams.
Arithmetic—1st Class, R C Woodward 1; W H Williams 2; C Bentham 3. 2nd do* J Mills 1; E F Smith 2. 3rd do* O Armstrong, W. Hamilton (equal). 4th do* C R Smith.
English Composition—W H Williams, R C Woodward (equal).
Derivation—W H Williams, 1st; C Bentham, 2nd; R C Woodward, 3rd.
Spelling—1st Class, C Bentham, W H Williams (equal) 1st; J H Littledale, 2nd. 2nd Class—R G Molloy, 1st; J D Wardell, E F Smith (equal) 2nd. 3rd Class—W Hamilton, 1st; H R Cummins, 2nd.
Geography (Physical)—W H Williams, 1st; R C Woodward, 2nd. Do Political—1st Class, W H Williams, 1st; E Sparrow, 2nd. 2nd Class—J Mills, 1st; G Williams, 2nd. 3rd Class—W Hamilton, O Armstrong (equal) 1st; A B Williams, 2nd.
History (Grecian)—W H Williams, 1st; R C Woodward, 2nd. (Roman)—W H Williams, R C Woodward (equal).
English—1st Class, W H Williams, 1st; R C Woodward, 2nd; C Bentham, 3rd. 2nd Class, J Mills, 1st; R G Molloy, 2nd; J Williams and E F Smith (equal), 3rd. 3rd Class, C R Smith, 1st; H R Cummins, 2nd.
Scripture—1st Class, W H Williams, 1st; E Sparrow, 2nd; 2nd Class, J Mills, A C English, G Williams, 1st; R E Kelsall, 2nd. 3rd Class, W Hamilton, 1st; O Armstrong, 2nd.
*This mark denotes that in these subjects premiums were awarded at this time.
Premiums for Good Conduct and Punctual Attendance—1st Class, W H Williams, W G T Houston, 1st; H B Mulvany, 2nd. 2nd Class, H N Gardiner, 1st; R G Molloy, 2nd; James Mills, 3rd. 3rd Class, C R Smith, 1st; W Hamilton, 2nd. Also for general practice in their classes, attention and improvement, to W H Williams, James Mills, and E F Smith.
Business to be resumed (D.V.) on the 7th Jan, 1861.
Saturday, Dec. 22nd, 1860. H. T. RUMPHREYS.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
PRINCIPALS:
Rev Charles W Benson, A B, T C D.
Mr Freeman C Wills, A B, T C D.
At the Christmas Examinations, held on the 15th, 17th, 18th, and 19th December, the young Gentlemen whose names follow distinguished themselves in their respective Classes.
1ST CLASS.
Classics—M'Minn (S), Craig (W).
Science—First Prizes—Purcell (G C), M'Minn (S), Beaumont (R H). Honors—La Barte (E U).
English (History and Geography)—First Prize—M'Minn (S). Honors—Craig, Pollock (Charles).
Shakspere and English Composition—Subject—"Sir Walter Raleigh." First Prize—Swanzy (H R).
Roman and Grecian Histories—First Prize—Craig (W).
2ND CLASS.
Classics—Second Prize—Pollock (Chas).
Science—Honors—Parker (J), Swanzy (H), Purcell (J G).
English—With First Class.
Roman and Grecian Histories—First Prize—Pollock (C.)
3RD CLASS.
Classics—First Prizes—Boulger (E V), Cooney (C). Honors—Tuthill (F), Thompson (T M).
Science—First Prizes—Boulger (E V), Tuthill, (F). Honors—Cooney (C), Thompson (T M).
[illegible]
Roman and Grecian Histories—First Prize—Boulger (E V). Honors—Knox (M), Thompson (T F).
English Composition—Boulger (E V).
Recitation—First Prize—Brophy (W). Honours—Hardy (J) Beater (O).
FOURTH CLASS.
Classics—First Prize—Knox (M).
Science—First Prize—Knox (M). Honors—Pratt (J), Ferguson (D C), Pollock (J).
English, &c.—With the Third Class.
FIFTH CLASS.
Classics—First Prize—Thompson (T F). Honor—Cranfield (G.)
English—First Prize—Purcell (H), Beagin (W.) Honors—Foot (R), Thompson (C), Thompson (W F).
SIXTH CLASS.
General Proficiency—Prize—Cranfield (T.) Honor—R Cranfield.
SPECIAL PRIZES.
Exemplary Conduct and Diligence during the session—Silver Medal—Cooney (Charles).
(The medalist was elected by the boys.)
Prize—Pollock (C), Ferguson (D C), Foot (C), Foot (E), Thompson (T M), Thompson (W F), Dowd (R.)
FRENCH.
1st Class—1st Prize—Parker (J). Honor—Beaumont (R H).
2nd Class—1st Prize—Cooney (C). Honor—Thompson (T F).
3rd Class—2nd Prizes—Pratt (J), Hardy (J).
HEBREW.
1st Class—1st Prize—Purcell (G C).
2nd Class—1st Prize—Purcell (G C). Honor—Parker (J).
MEDALISTS DURING THE SESSION.
1st Class—Purcell (G C).
2nd Class—Purcell (J G).
3rd Class—Boulger (E V).
4th Class—Knox (M).
5th Class—Purcell (H).
Greek and Latin Grammars—Prize—Purcell (G C). Honors—Craig (W), Parker (J), Purcell (J G), Boulger (E V), Tuthill (F), Thompson (T M), Knox (M), Cooney (C), Pollock (James).
Mental Arithmetic—M'Minn (F), Parker (J), Purcell (G C).
Writing—Cooney (C), Boulger (E V), Thompson (T F), Thompson (C).
An Exhibition of £20 has been founded, open to all gentlemen entering T. C. D. who have been pupils in the School for at least one year.
Classes for Sizarship, &c., T. C. D., and for entrance to the Military Colleges, &c., are in operation.
Instruction is given in Military and Engineering Drawing, &c.
The Pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a large field in the neighbourhood.
Business will be resumed (D.V.) on MONDAY, the 14th JAN., 1861.

PORTARLINGTON SCHOOL,
ARLINGTON HOUSE.
Day Pupils not received.
Rev JOHN A WALL, Ex-Scholar T C D, Principal.
HEAD CLASSICAL MASTER:
Edwin Sandislands, Esq, A B, B C L, Ex-Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.
HEAD MATHEMATICAL MASTER:
Robert Tucker, Esq, M A, Ex-Scholar of St John's College, and Wrangler of the University of Cambridge.
At the late Examinations, held on the 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th days of December, 1860, the undermentioned Young Gentlemen obtained the number of marks severally attached to their respective names. The Examinations embraced the following subjects:—The Greek and Latin Authors, Greek and Latin Composition (Verse and Prose), Mathematics, including Algebra, Trigonometry, Geometry, Conics, Statics, Dynamics, and the Calculus; the French and German Languages, Hebrew, Arithmetic, and English in all its branches.
First Class—Doig [898], Morgan [837], Wall [657], Morton [576].
Second Class—Ormsby W E [877], Bird W S [815], Drapes L [810], Wilson [738], Hall H [635], Kinkead [578], Hunt [557], Aylmer [494], Ormsby R D [480], Preston W [394], Sherrard J [189].
Third Class—Hewson [566], Townsend [525], Armstrong A [482], Sherlock [439], White R [400], Matther [310], Armstrong T [290], Armstrong J [223].
Fourth Class—Drapes T [807], Massy [765], White N [728], Swan [722], Green B [712], MacMullen [698], Green T [690], Preston B [642], Bird J [596], Conner [524], Bird H [512], Hall E [434], Sherrard Jacob [409], Seymour [354], Peacocke S [281], Adams [201], Babington [absent].
Fifth Class—Gibbett W [508], Cummins [471], Gabbett Jos [457], Pentland [434], Bullock [39?], James [369], Peyton [328], Thomson W [343], Thomson J [336], [illegible], Gabbett H [340], Bor W [281], Vokes [189], Peacocke W [176], Arthurs [155].
Premiums in Drawing were awarded to Doig, Wilson, Hunt, White R, Mather.
Henry R Quin, Esq, Organist of Tullamore Church, gives weekly instruction in Music, Vocal and Instrumental.

ACADEMIC INSTITUTE,
87 AND 88, HARCOURT-ST., Dublin.
Rev. JAMES RICE, A.M.
Ex-Scholar, Senior Moderator, and Classical Gold Medallist, Berkely Gold Medallist in Greek, Fellowship Prizeman, Archbishop King's and Regius Professor's Prizeman in Divinity, Prizeman in Ecclesiastical History, Biblical Greek, Hebrew, English Literature, Political Economy, Vice-Chancellor's Prizeman in Latin Verse and English Prose, &c.,
Principal and Sole Proprietor.
ASSISTANT MASTERS.
G Scott, Esq, M A, Senior Moderator and Mathematical Gold Medallist, and Fellowship Prizeman.
W Horsburgh, Esq, B A, First-class man and Classical Honorman (for six years Resident Master in several First-class Schools in England), Resident Master.
Robert Rice, Esq, Sizar and First Honorman in Classics, Royal Scholar, and Prizeman in Latin and Greek Composition.
S Kanah, Esq, Science Sizar and First Honorman.
A Gibson, Esq, Royal Scholar and First Honorman in Classics.
R J Ball, B A, Esq, Professor of Elocution and English Literature.
Edward Doane, Esq, Writing and English Master.
French—Monsieur Guida.
German—Rev Oscar Krahmer.
Drawing—Mr Lewis K Bradford, A R H A.
Natural Philosophy—Dr Lover.
There is also a Drill Sergeant in constant attendance.
The Pupils of this school have the privilege of becoming Candidates for the Exhibitions given by the English and Irish Church and University Insurance Society, value £30 per Annum for Three Years, two of which are at present held by private Pupils of Mr. Rice.
There is also an Exhibition of £15 per Annum, given by his Grace the Lord Primate, confined to the Pupils of this School, to be competed for at Entrance into College.
At the late examinations, the following premiums were awarded in Scripture:—
1st Class—(Leeper, Imus; Leeper, 2dus), 1st Premiums, Forbes, 2nd premium. Examiner—Rev. M. F. Day.
2nd Class—1st and 2nd Division—Shore, Imus, 1st; Orr, 2nd; (Hamilton, Edwin, De Crettes), 3rd. Examiner—Rev J G Scott.
3rd Class—Roundtree, 2dus, 1st; Hodgson, 2nd; Evans, J S, 3rd. Examiner—Rev H D Sheppard.
5th and 6th Classes—M'Comb, Imus, 1st; Hackett, Stius, 2nd. Examiners—Rev H D Sheppard and Rev J Hewitt.
The reports of the examination in Classics, Science, French, English, &c., Natural Philosophy will be ready after vacation.
The arrangements for Boarders are most comfortable. The Dormitories are spacious and well ventilated, and there is a large bath-room for hot, cold, and shower baths. There is a ball-court and a large field for recreation adjoining the School, solely for the use of the pupils.
Vacation will terminate (D.V.) on January 7th.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Arnold Ville, Monkstown, near Dublin.
Principal, Miss [illegible].
The House is most delightfully situated, commanding a good sea and mountain view, is within a few minutes' walk of the Church, Baths, and the Salt-hill and Blackrock Railway stations. The grounds are enclosed and afford every facility for the promotion of the health and recreation of the pupils.
Masters of eminence are in attendance for German, Music, Singing, Drawing, Kalisthenics, and the higher branches of an English Education. The greatest care is devoted to the formation of moral and religious principles, and the intellectual training is adapted to fit the young for the practical duties of life.
A resident French Governess, a Protestant; also a Resident Governess for Music.—References are kindly permitted to the Rev. RONALD MACDONNELL, Monkstown Glebe, and to numerous parents of pupils.

Legal Notice.

IN CHANCERY.
ADVERTISEMENT TO CREDITORS, LEGATEES, AND INCUMBRANCERS.
Cause Petition under the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850, section 15.
In the matter of Frederick Kennedy, administrator of Eleanor Woods, deceased, Petitioner; John Fleming and Julia Flemming, otherwise Woods, his wife, and Daniel John Sullivan, Respondents.
I HEREBY require all persons claiming to be Creditors of Eleanor, otherwise Ellen Woods, late of Lower Gloucester-street, in the city of Dublin, deceased, on or before the 19th day of January, 1861, to furnish in writing to the Petitioner, or to George O'B. Kennedy, his Solicitor, the amount and particulars of their several demands (accompanied, in case of simple contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of such debts), in order that the Petitioner may, without any expense to them, prove in this matter such or so much of their demands as he shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which, or any part of same, said creditors shall receive due notice; And all such creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of costs, be at liberty to file charges in my office in respect of the claims or amounts so disallowed, within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance. And the next of kin of the deceased are required to establish their kindred, and file their claims at my chambers Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, on or before the 1st day of March, 1861, in order that same may be proceeded on and proved, pursuant to the general orders of the 19th May, 1857.
Dated this 20th day of December, 1860.
J. J. MURPHY, Master in Chancery.
GEORGE O'B. KENNEDY, Solicitor for the Petitioner, No. 31, York-street.

KINGSTOWN RELIEF FUND
The Committee for the Relief of the Poor of Kingstown are actively at work. A distribution of coal, to the amount of 840 bags to 840 families, has been already made in the districts of Kingstown, Mountown, Upper Kill-of-the-Grange, Sallynoggin, Glenageary. As the severe weather still continues to prevent all employment the Committee earnestly request that subscriptions may be sent in to enable them to make a distribution of meal during the present week.
ROBERT CHAMBERS, Esq., J.P.
THOMAS CAREY, Esq.
JOSEPH SWAN, Esq., M.D. } Secretaries.
Royal Hotel, Christmas Day, 1860.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—ANCIENT CONCERT HALL GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET. The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH, will (D.V.) preach in the above Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock p.m. All Classes are affectionately invited.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
EVANS, LEWIS, AND CO.'S
PURE WORCESTER MUSTARD
Can now be had from any respectable Grocer or Druggist in Ireland.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS AND COFFEES IN IRELAND
Are to be had at the
NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Nearly opposite the General Post-office.)
OLDHAM, BROTHERS,
TEAMEN, COFFEE ROASTERS, AND SUGAR IMPORTERS.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physicians and Surgeons of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur of the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rule—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)
Saturday Evening.

The demand for money preparatory to the holiday and the continued flatness on the Paris Bourse consequent upon the doubts as to what the first of January may bring forth regarding Italy and Austria have caused an increase of flatness in the Stock Exchange to-day. No gold was taken from the Bank. On the Railway market to-day there has been a very limited business at steady prices.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)
Saturday Evening.

Owing to the approach of the holiday the Stock market to-day were dull. Consols showed rather a drooping tendency, but the decline was to merely a fractional extent. The demand for money in the Discount market and at the Bank of England to-day was active, though not pressing, in consequence of intervention of holiday on Monday and Tuesday. Little or no business was done below 5 per cent.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Dublin, Monday Evening.

Towards the close of the past week the market for Public Securities, exhibited some depression, owing principally to the declining appearance of the Paris Bourse, and the continued gloomy nature of the advices from America, which latter have strengthened the impression that a large aggregate amount of gold will still be exported from England. The sum of £170,000 was transmitted to the United States by the Australian on Saturday, and the bullion belonging to the Bank of England is decreasing. Through the Revenue and other payments there has been quite a pressure for accommodation in London, and scarcely anything in the shape of paper has been negociated in the open market below the Bank minimum of five per cent., and it is apprehended that full rates will be current at the close of this year.

In the Silver market a fair demand has existed, the inquiry for the next Bombay mail of the 27th having been rather inactive. The quotation is 61¾ per ounce.

Wool—There is nothing fresh to notice in the London market. English wools are very dull, but fine Australian qualities support previous rates. Foreign parcels are nominal.

Cotton—The report of the Liverpool market for the week shows activity, with an advance of nearly ⅛d per lb. The reiterated advices received from the United States of the certainty of moderate supplies being directed to this country, consequent upon monetary difficulties, together with the intelligence of peace with China, imparted fresh vigour to the market, which presented, accordingly, an animated appearance all the week.

Hemp—Manilla continued dull and neglected last week in Liverpool, and there were no sales to report; 430 bales Sunn sold at £21 to £22 per ton.

Jute has been quiet in the Liverpool market. Recent transactions have been at prices rather in favour of the buyer. The sales to Friday last amounted to 2,930 bales, at £15 5s to £19 10s per ton.

Leather and Hides—Respecting the London hide sales, Messrs. Culverwell, Brooks, and Company observe as follows:—"At the twenty-fifth and last series of public sales for the year held this day there was a better feeling. The home trade were larger buyers than they have been for some few sales past. The export orders were also to a fair extent. East India—Ox and Cow; Calcutta were in moderate demand, the home trade evincing more disposition to operate; this, together with a fair export demand, resulted in a larger proportion upon the quantity offered being sold than was the case at the previous sales. Prices remain unaltered upon best qualities, but upon the inferior lower prices were submitted to. Madras, Pondicherry, &c., were in good request at former prices. The analysis of the sales is 54,184 Calcutta new parcels, 40,051 brought forward from former sales, and 7,732 Madras, Pondicherry, &c., in all 101,931 hides, of which 65,750 were sold. East India—Buffalo: The Batavia were well competed for, and realised full prices for the quality. Other descriptions, Penang and Bombay, were all sold at full rates. Manilla not sold. Leather—Australian sold well. Salted hides were in better request, particularly the Australian, of which a fair proportion was sold at and after the sales at full prices, the first light bringing in some instances an advance of ½d per lb upon private sales recently made. Cape also sold well, and at full prices. South American were all bought in, with the exception of a small lot of country and iron damaged. The new Brazil sold well. West India and New York also realised fair prices. Dry and Dry-salted Hides—Brazil were nearly all bought in, the few sold were at former prices. Cape, Gun, all sold at extreme rates. Horse hides were all bought in. Hide Cuttings; East India sold at previous rates. Spanish bought in. Valonea: None sold.

Foreign and Colonial Produce—There was very little done in our sugar market last week, and it was not easy for sellers to maintain prices. At public sales a lot of Cubas were offered, and not quite half were disposed of, at 1s under former sale. In London, during the same period, increased inactivity was apparent, and further depression was exhibited in the value of some of the principal staples. The sugar market continued dull, and the indisposition of buyers to operate rather increased in consequence of some further small failures in the refining trade. Supplies were very moderately brought forward, but even in the small sales that occurred lower prices were accepted, in some cases 6d to 1s per cwt., on which terms, however, there were only few sellers. British West India went at 6d per cwt. decline; 200 casks Barbadoes were sold at public sale at about former rates, 40s 6d to 43s 6d. 3,096 bags Mauritius were chiefly bought in, only a very small portion selling at a reduction of 6d per cwt.; 34s to 35s 6d for low to low middling brown. Of Bengal 1,642 bags were disposed of at a decline of 6d per cwt.; 41s for good middling yellow Gurpattah. 2,083 bags Penang were sold at 6d to 1s per cwt. cheaper prices; 33s 6d to 38s for low brown to low yellow; and 39s to 41s 6d for low middling to good yellow. For the lowest descriptions of brown sugar there is some inquiry for brewing, and by private treaty 5,100 bags Bengal sold at 32s 6d to 33s for low brown date, and 33s 6d for low brown cane; in addition to which were the following private sales—1,150 bags good middling yellow Gurpattah at 41s 6d, 200 bags good grainy Cossipore at 45s, and 1,000 bags good middling yellow semi-crystallised Mauritius at 41s 6d. Of foreign there was only one public sale; 1,643 baskets Java, a portion of which found buyers at 1s 6d to 2s per cwt. below the recent highest point, No. 13 realising 43s. Privately the only transactions reported are the sales of 180 boxes florette yellow Havana at 47s 6d to 48s 6d, 120 boxes good middling yellow ditto at 42s, 2,000 bags unclayed Manilla (Taal) at 33s 3d, and a floating cargo of 1,600 boxes No. 12 Havana, duly insured, at 27s 6d for this country. The supply of dried refined sugar was only moderate, and where sales were made, previous prices were obtained; brown lumps sold at 50s 6d to 51s. In foreign refined a fair amount of transactions transpired, about 250 tons Dutch crushed having sold at 33s 3d to 33s 9d for Van Oordt's and B and H in barrels, free on board. The quantity of coffee brought forward was very limited, and the market was steady; 187 casks, 44 barrels, 898 bags Plantation Ceylon sold at 66s to 67s for fine ordinary to fine fine ordinary, and 68s to 69s for low middling to middling, rather mixed; 100 casks 1,346 bags native Ceylon brought 63s to 64s for good to fine ordinary; 290 bags ordinary Malabar sold at 61s to 62s; 33 half bales common Alexandrian Mocha were bought in at 80s. Foreign—2,500 bags Rio, ex Tyne, were offered by auction, and 1,600 bags sold at and after the sale at easier prices, 56s to 57s 6d for ordinary mixed to good ordinary paleish, and 58s to 60s for good ordinary to fine ordinary dull even; 500 bags Port-au-Prince, being part of a cargo St Domingo, sold at 63s, insured free of 10 per cent for a near port. The Cocoa market was very quiet, and only 120 bags Trinidad sold at moderate prices. The Government accepted tenders for 101,500 gallons Leeward Islands rum, at 1s 9½d to 1s 10¼, the average being about 1s 10d per proof gallon, but the market was not influenced. A few small transactions have occurred at previous prices, present quotations remaining at 1s 9d to 1s 10d for pale Leewards, and 2s for good Demerara, 2s 1d to 2s 2d for fine marks. The rice market remains very quiet, but there was no change in prices. 3,000 bags were disposed of at 11s 4½d to 11s 6d for fine new Necranzie Arracan, 11 1½d for pinky Madras, and 12s to 14s for fair middling to good white Bengal. The saltpetre market was very flat; 100 bags Bengal fine 4 per cent. refraction were sold at 42s. The price of British refined was lowered to 42s 6d to 43s.

In Liverpool last week the sugar market also continued inactive, and the sales, which chiefly consisted of West India and Bengal, showed a further decline in these descriptions of 6d per cwt. The business in molasses amounted, up to Friday, to 900 puncheons Cuba, one-half being Muscavado on the spot, the remainder calyed to arrive (indirect), but the prices did not transpire; it was, however, understood that some decline had been submitted to, and the quotations are, consequently, reduced. As to coffee, nothing of moment was reported in home trade qualities, but the demand for export sorts took off 1,100 bags Rio at 54s 6d to 59s per cwt., being about previous rates. There was no business to report in cocoa, and no material alteration in prices occurred. The rice market continued quiet, and the only business on the spot to record was 1,250 bags Bengal, at 12s for low broken, and 14s 6d for good table. To arrive, 1,000 tons Rangoon sold at 11s 3d per cwt., December shipment. Respecting spices, 300 bags Singapore black pepper sold at 4d three-sixteenths to 4¼d per lb.

Provisions—There was a moderate demand in London last week for most kinds of Irish butter at about the quotations of the previous week. Fine foreign supported late rates, but inferior qualities were a dull inquiry. English commanded very high prices in the same market. As to bacon, there was an improved demand for both English and Irish, and in some instances prices were a shade higher. Lard and all other provisions supported previous rates.

Cattle—The supply of beef and mutton at the Liverpool market to-day was smaller, and few buyers were present on account of its being Christmas Eve; prices seemed to be a trifle under those obtained last week. In London the market was quite a holiday one, probably in consequence of there having been but little business done in that city to-day, and beasts changed hands slowly at fully Thursday's decline of ½d per lb. In other respects trade was very inactive at previous rates.

Grain, &c.—The imports of foreign grain into the United Kingdom are soon expected to fall off in some respects, but up to the present they have continued on a very large scale; wheat and flour still predominating, while the home supplies of the former article have been small, and very frequently of inferior quality. The want of colour in the flour made of this year's native wheat has caused millers to be anxious to procure foreign wheat having the desired quality, and hence the demand which has prevailed for American over Black Sea descriptions, and a cargo of Sandomirk has brought in London from the same cause the high price of 64s per quarter, or about 4s per quarter over previous sales. The accounts from the north of Europe go to show that navigation may be now considered as closed, and no supplies of any importance can be expected from that quarter for the next four or five months, and the imports from America are also expected to decrease; and as the coast has been, it may be said, now cleared of all grain cargoes, importers have given their attention to those now on passage in which a good business has been doing; the number on the way from the Black Sea is estimated at over 600, more than one-half of which are of wheat; Indian corn, barley, and linseed coming next in importance as regards quantity. It appears from the telegrams received to-day that no floating cargoes were offered at Mark-lane this morning, and that they were much wanted, and that also, along with English wheat being in small supply, foreign was likewise in moderate quantity. The attendance, although a holiday was good, perhaps in some measure attributable to no market being intended to be held on Wednesday. For English wheat it is stated there was a ready sale at 1s to 2s advance from Monday last, and foreign was 1s dearer. Barley also brought from 6d to 1s more money; and oats were 6d, and flour 6d per barrel, and 1s per sack higher.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, DEC. 24.—Weather dry and frosty. Supplies very small of English wheat; moderate of foreign. Other supplies also moderate. For a holiday market good attendance. Wheat ready sale for English at 1s to 2s advance. Foreign 1s. Barley held at 6d to 1s advance. Norfolk flour good. American barl. do. 6d dearer.

LONDON CORN MARKET (Usborne's Report), DEC. 24.—Wheat is 1s to 2s dearer since Monday. More inquiry for English, and foreign 1s dearer. Floating cargoes none offered, but much wanted. Barley, malting, 1s dearer; grinding more sought after. Oats 6d dearer. Flour 6d per barrel, and 1s per sack dearer.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, DEC. 24.—Quite a holiday market. Beasts change hands slowly at fully Thursday's decline of 4d per 8lbs; in other respects trade very inactive at previous prices. Mutton and veal are in fair request at full prices. Beef, 3s 2d to 4s 10d; mutton 3s 8d to 5s 10; veal 4s to 5; pork 4s to 5s 2d per 8lbs.—Supply—Beasts, 2,120; foreign 300. Sheep 300; foreign 800. Calves, 6; foreign 4. Pigs, 180.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, DEC. 24.—Supply of beef and mutton much smaller, and it being Christmas Eve, very few buyers present; still the stock will be all sold at a trifle under last week's prices. Beef, 4½d to 7½d; mutton, 6½d to 8½d per lb. Cattle at market—1,862 beasts; 4,169 sheep.

CORK CORN MARKET, DEC. 24.—White wheat, 30s to 35s 6d; red ditto, 24s 0d to 30s 6d; barley, 17s 6d to 20s 4d; oats, 12s 6d to 15s 10d.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER-HEAD, DUBLIN, DEC. 24.—Alice and Max, Dantzic, timber; Victoria, Dantzic, timber; Edward Murray, Liverpool, wheat; Amethyst, Liverpool, wheat; Calypso, Bristol, goods; Bee, Liverpool, wheat; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; Princess, Liverpool, goods; Torch, Liverpool, goods; Cambria, Holyhead, goods; Nairnshire, Inverness, wheat; 16 colliers.

SAILED—Tortex, St. John's, N.B.; Irvine, St. John's, N.B.; Chase, Plymouth, mining produce; Duchess of Kent, Belfast, goods; Princess, Liverpool, goods; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Torch, Liverpool, goods; Cambria, Holyhead, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.—Dec. 26.
Morning, 9h 30m. | Evening, 9h 53m.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
THEATRE ROYAL—THIS EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"The Little Treasure" and "The Pantomime."
QUEEN'S THEATRE—To-night—"Ben Bolt;" the Christmas Pantomime, "The Devil's Punchbowl;" Mr. Frederick Maccabe, to conclude with "A Regular Fix."
ROTUNDO—Madame Williams and Mr. Henry Smith's Entertainment, Every Evening, at 3 and at 8 o'clock.
"THE MARTYRS."—Lesage's Gallery, Lower Sackville-street, daily.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS — — Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN — Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Monday and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

THE "IRISH TIMES," THE "TIMES" OF IRELAND.
The IRISH TIMES may now be had from our Local Agents in every town in Ireland, on the day of Publication, Unstamped, for ONE PENNY.
In any locality where a vacancy still exists an Agent will be immediately appointed, on a communication being addressed to ALBERT H. KNOX, Esq., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.
The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Monday morning at 3 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.
The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday December 22nd, amounted to 69,184, making a daily average of 11,530 copies.
As will be seen by our weekly guaranteed return, published above the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now considerably exceeds ELEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY, being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.
TO ADVERTISERS.
The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—
(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)
First three lines 1s 0d
Every additional line 0s 3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)
First three lines 1s 0d
Every additional line 0s 2d
The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.
The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.
While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.
Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.
Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on these conditions.
IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

COME up and get your BRIAR ROOT PIPES of EDWARD KEEVIL, 37, MERCHANTS'-QUAY, DUBLIN.
A Sample, post free, for Thirteen stamps; ditto in Leather Case, Thirty Stamps. Warranted.

SOLE AGENT IN IRELAND FOR WILLIAM SOUTHERN AND CO.'S, Celebrated [illegible] Pipes:
EDWARD KEEVIL,
37, MERCHANTS'-QUAY.

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Have now a large additional Stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - - £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - £5 0s

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
C. RANKIN, MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
Begs to direct attention to his select Stock of Gold Jewellery, which will be found both moderate in price and of good quality; also, many Novelties of foreign production suitable for presents—Fans, Head-Pins, Swiss Stag-horn, &c.
The choicest selection of Real Jet Ornaments in the City will be found in this Establishment.
Souvenirs of Hair Jewellery, and every other description of Jewellery made to order.
12, NASSAU-STREET,
Corner of SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

MADAME MANJON'S WAREROOMS, are now replete with a select assortment of Parisian Millinery, for which she solicits an inspection. Prices will be found most moderate.
44, DAWSON-STREET.

No. 17, Nassau-street, Dublin, Christmas, 1860.
MRS. SIDFORD announces to her Friends and Customers her intention to offer her present Stock of Paris MILLINERY, VELVET and CLOTH MANTLES, DROGUETS, SILKS, and SHAWLS, at very reduced prices.
Mrs. SIDFORD requires a Person to undertake the Management of the WAREROOM DEPARTMENT in her Establishment. None need apply but those possessing competent abilities.

FRENCH FILLED LONG SHAWLS.
We have received several cases of the above, from the most eminent makers in France, at prices as moderate as the Paisley Shawls, and respectfully solicit an inspection.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

M'MAHON AND CO. beg to inform the public and the Customers of their former celebrated Hosiery Establishment in Westmoreland-street, that they can now be supplied with the same class of prime Goods, at their New Concern, No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, near Carlisle bridge, and that owing to the smallness of their expenses, they are enabled to sell Shirts, Drawers, Vests, Gloves, Stockings, and every article in their line, at least 20 per cent. lower than the price charged in more expensive thoroughfares. Determined to uphold the prestige of their fame and character kind Patrons shall not be disappointed in being made comfortable at a moderate charge," by calling on M'MAHON AND CO., 4, D'OLIER-STREET.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
We are largely supplied in every leading Fabric for the present season; and we have also in our own and Messrs. Nicholl's, of London, make, ready for immediate use, every size and approved design in
HEAVY TOP COATS,
FROCKS, PALETOTS, CAPES,
WALKING DRESS,
AND
LOUNGE SUITS.

MADE TO ORDER ONLY.
THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
16s.,
Thorough Shrunk.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS
64, DAME-STREET.

CHRISTMAS, 1860.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO. are at present largely supplied with a large stock of all the various Garments requisite for Young Gentlemen's Clothing.
Boys' Tweed Tunic Suits for School Wear.
" Cloth " Do " Dress "
" Tweed Jacket Do " School "
" Cloth " Do " Dress "
Youths' Tweed Lounge Coat Suit.
" Cloth " Do.
Boys' Highland Inverness, &c., Capes,
and a great variety of
OVERCOATS in PILOT CLOTH,
WITNEY, BEAVER, VENETIAN CLOTH,
FINE BLACK CLOTH,
and a large assortment of
TROUSERS, VESTS, &c.,
At prices that will be found much lower than are elsewhere charged for the same quality of goods.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
47, MARY-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26.

WHY is France so wonderfully anxious about Venetia? Why does she counsel so earnestly Austria to sell that province, and menace her if she will not? Surely it is not from a conscientious feeling that the third Napoleon ought to correct the treachery of the first, and the new Treaty of the Mincio should efface the stain of Campo Formio. Venetia does not touch upon the frontiers of France as yet. When the Lake of Geneva is French, and Switzerland formed into departments, and the Tyrol either lost or given away, then France may require Venetia simply in order to revindicate an old claim and to rectify frontiers. At present this anxiety about Venetia seems to be premature, were we not informed that Louis Napoleon requires that province more for the sake of an idea.

The great "idea" is that the Mediterranean is a French lake. Some would say that Spain has a title to that sea, or Italy. The long tongue of the latter splits the sea in two, but then its roots touch on the French Alps. Italy has a claim—a claim acknowledged by France—to the lordship of the Mediterranean, but it is only a French Italy has the title. To give to France this "wondrous lake," Italy must be French, or, at least, that portion of it which dominates the Mediterranean. And so, Syria is French, Algiers French, Spain partly French, from Marseilles down to Villafranca is French, Corsica is French, the Roman coast is French. All that is wanted to complete the circle is that knee, leg, and foot of Italy which, for the moment, has annexed itself to Victor Emmanuel. This Prince is not enamoured of his new acquisition. He prefers the wild woods of the North, and the thickets where he can enjoy the chase. He dislikes the noisy, craving, restless crowd of Neapolitans. Yet Naples is his, and Sicily. He would much prefer Venetia, but then there is the Quadrilateral.

So France is wondrously anxious about Venetia. She offers 600 millions of francs for it. If Austria accepts, well and good. France gets her province, and is at liberty to exchange it for another. If Austria will not sell, then Piedmont is to keep up a festering agitation along the frontier, and France is to come in to protect Piedmont. In either case the Emperor hopes to master the Quadrilateral, and then for the completion of the compact so cleverly made by Cavour in the groves of Plombieres. For once France possesses the ancient Sovereignty of the Doges, she may offer it to Victor Emmanuel in exchange for Naples, and Prince Napoleon may have a kingdom at last.

This is all very pleasant, especially to Lord Palmerston. He talks learnedly of fat pigs, of manures, drainage, and railroads, but of the acquisitions of France, not one word. His policy is "to make all "safe at home," while he permits the Emperor to do as he will abroad. As our troops have been fighting in China to enable France to procure an abundance of slaves, and territorial acquisitions under the name of religious domains, so the English fleet at Naples and Malta is there to give *eclat* to the Emperor's annexations. We have read through two volumes of the Italian campaigns, the closing chapter of the third ends with a French dynasty in Naples.

A SUMMARY of the Chinese news arrived yesterday morning, just as the church bells were ringing in the festival of the Prince of Peace. The news is in many respects satisfactory, in others, the reverse. We are glad to find that £100,000 has been exacted from the Chinese for the families of the gentlemen who were so barbarously outraged. The dead bodies of Mr. Bowlby, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. De Norman, were buried with great pomp in the Russian burial ground. The British soldiers, however, determined to leave a lasting memorial of their detestation of Tartar cruelty, and burned the Summer Palace of the Emperor to the ground. It was the first scene of the torture, and in its black and charred remains the Emperor has a warning. The indemnity is fixed at 8,000,000 of taels, but it is to be paid by instalments. The Emperor apologises for the "misunderstanding" at the Taku forts last year. A British Minister is to reside at the Court of Pekin. This was stipulated by the treaty of 1858, and the Russians have for 200 years possessed a Ministry at Pekin. Of course, a French representative will be resident also. The port of Tien-tsin is opened for traffic. This great city is but thirty-five miles from the mouth of the Peiho, and about seventy from Pekin. It commands the food supply of the capital. "Emigration is permitted:" this refers to Coolie emigration of the Charles et George's Class, and we have thus fought to constitute a new species of Slave Trade. "Kooloon," a peninsula opposite Hong-Kong, and at present occupied by the very scum of the Chinese rabble, is to be ceded to the British Crown, but then, as a set-off, the splendid island of Chusan is to be evacuated by us. The treaty is to come into immediate operation, and to be promulgated by the Chinese Government. The Ambassadors were compelled to be satisfied with Prince Hung as a substitute for the Emperor, the latter personage remaining at his hunting grounds at Yekol, 130 miles north of Pekin. The French forces retired from Pekin on November 1, the British were to leave nine days later, and the ambassadors up to that date resided within the walls of Pekin. A large force was to remain at Tien-tsin until the provisions of the treaty are fulfilled.

Thus ends the Chinese war for the present. The amount of indemnity to this country is about one-third of our expenditure. Perhaps it is supposed that the profits on trade will recoup the deficiency.

THE Ecclesiastical Commissioners have issued a paper marking out the "preliminary steps necessary to be taken in order to procure a loan from "the Commissioners by way of mortgage," for the purpose of erecting glebe houses for the clergy. These preliminary steps are complicated enough, and must involve very considerable expense. As if the Bishops had not quite enough to do at present, they are made the chief managers in every step of the proceedings. A commission must be obtained from the Bishop of the diocese to two persons, one of whom must be an architect, directing them to inquire what are the annual profits of the benefice, whether a fit residence could be built on the glebe lands, and whether existing buildings are in need of repairs. After this report is obtained, then a certificate should be annexed to said report, signed by a builder "selected by the Bishop," who is in turn to give an account of the actual state and condition of any building, which may exist, or of timber, if any, upon the lands. This builder, "selected by the "Bishop," is to sign the plans and estimates necessary for the work.

Then the bishop again appears as the official by whom these reports are to be amended or confirmed, and he has power to hear and determine any objections which may be made to the plan and estimate of his nominee. After the whole matter has thus passed through the Episcopal percolator, the plans, specifications, estimates, &c., are to be transmitted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with the Bishop's certificate that he is desirous to raise by mortgage, for building purposes, a sum not exceeding two years' nett income of the benefice. Then, if the Ecclesiastical Commissioners approve of the proposals, they will lend the money required upon the due completion of a mortgage by the Bishop. These proceedings must entail very heavy law costs and architects' and builders' fees. It argues very little consideration on the part of those who drew out these most complicated and expensive preliminary steps, that they were not able to devise some more simple and less expensive scheme.

The two years' nett income is to be ascertained by taking from the *gross* income of the parish the different charges upon it and the list of these unavoidable charges shows the difficulties under which the clergy labour. Firstly, there is the tax payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to be deducted; next, the legal salaries of permanent curates; thirdly, proxies, visitation fees, and diocesan school charges; fourthly, poors-rate, calculated on the average of three years preceding; and, fifthly, the annual instalment, if any, due to the Board of First Fruits. Deducting all these charges, we arrive at the nett income of the benefice, and the glebe house cannot, in any case, exceed the value of two years' nett income of the living.

The money is to be repaid to the Commissioners in the following way:—In the first year only the interest at £4 per cent., but on every succeeding year the interest and one-thirtieth part of the sum are to be paid. Thus, if the house cost £500, the sum to be paid in the second year will be £36 10s, no inconsiderable deduction from a living of £250 annual nett value.

The building of these glebe houses is not left to the option of the incumbent. Every dean, archdeacon, dignitary, prebendary, rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, who possesses preferment involving cure of souls, of the value of £100 a year, may be compelled to build a house if there be glebe or mensal lands near the benefice, and, in default, the Bishop may sequester a moiety of the profits for that purpose.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have a large balance, over £200,000, in bank, for which they receive no interest. It is extremely harsh to charge the clergy four per cent. for a loan of money absolutely belonging to the Church. Any person would lend the clergy money at this rate on similar security. The interest exacted ought not to be more than two and a half, or three per cent., particularly as the clergy will have to bear the heavy charges which must be incurred on these "preliminary steps." Again, in thirty years' time, the incoming rector will have the house free of charge either for rent or interest, and it is hardly fair to compel the suffering clergy of the present day to provide houses for their successors. The arrangement is exceedingly clumsy and expensive, and while it gives considerable patronage of a very secular description to the Bishops, it will involve them in a vast amount of business not of the most sacerdotal character. As the Ecclesiastical Board have architects and solicitors under salary to them, it is but reasonable that these gentlemen should perform the necessary duties free of any charge upon the clergy.

The *Times* on the Fugitive Slave Law of the United States:—

The complications incidental to a Fugitive Slave Law are just now most strangely exemplified in a case pending before the law courts of Canada. In the autumn of last year Mr. Seneca Diggs, a cotton planter residing in Howard County, Missouri, observed a strange Negro walking across his estate. As a matter of course he challenged this visiter, cross-questioned him, and, not being satisfied with his explanations, proceeded to detain him. The Negro, Anderson by name, accompanied his captor submissively for a short distance, but as they approached the planter's house he seized an opportunity, broke away from his enemy, and ran. Mr. Diggs started instantly in pursuit of the fugitive, but, though three of his own Negroes joined in the chase, Anderson succeeded for more than an hour in eluding their gripe. At length, as the runaway was approaching a fence, the planter overtook him, and, brandishing a stick over his head, called upon him to surrender. In reply Anderson drew a large dirk-knife and threatened death to any one who touched him. Despising such a menace from the lips of a slave, Mr. Diggs closed boldly with the fugitive, who immediately made good his words by stabbing his assailant to the heart. The unhappy planter reeled back into the ditch, and after a brief struggle "departed," as a New York paper observes, "for a land where he will inevitably be convinced of certain facts concerning Niggers which he was fond of denying in his lifetime." Anderson made good his escape, crossed the Canadian frontier, and commenced a quiet and industrious career as a free man upon British soil.

A short time ago, however, he was tracked to his abode by certain emissaries from Missouri, and claimed, not as a fugitive slave, but as a murderer, under the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty for the extradition of criminals. By that convention it is enacted that any person or persons against whom offences punishable by American law can be established by Canadian law shall be delivered up to justice, and the question was whether the act committed by Anderson could be brought under such definitions. That Anderson killed Diggs, and killed him wilfully, was admitted; but was he justified in doing so? Had Diggs a right to arrest him? If he had, the killing was murder; if he had not, it was justifiable homicide. According to the State law of Missouri there was no doubt about the case. That law enacts that any negro found more than 20 miles from his master's plantation without a pass may be arrested and taken back, and it further ordains that the captor shall receive for his service a reward of five dollars, besides travelling expenses proportioned to the mileage. Consequently Diggs was acting legally in apprehending Anderson, and Anderson illegally in resisting Diggs. It is perfectly true that the fugitive was defending his liberty, and perhaps his life; but the law of self-preservation, it was said, could not be pleaded. A curious case was put by way of parallel. The law of Canada, like that of England, permits imprisonment for debt, whereas certain States of the American Union recognise no such practice. Suppose, therefore, that an inmate of a debtors' prison in Canada should effect his escape by killing his gaoler, and seek an asylum in one of those States where incarceration for debt is unknown, would that State be justified in refusing to surrender the fugitive? Would it not rather be compelled to measure the crime by the usages of the State where it was committed? In the same way, were not the Missouri authorities justified in demanding the surrender of an offender who had been guilty of what by Missouri law was a murder, however it might be regarded in Canada?

These arguments might, perhaps, have been hard to answer, but there was a loophole for escape. The Canadian Courts were bound to respect American law, but were they bound to respect Missouri? The law under which Diggs attempted to arrest Anderson was a law enacted for Missouri exclusively. It was not valid in the Union generally, and would not be recognised, for instance, in New York or Massachusetts. Now, it is held that engagements between nations must be interpreted by national laws. Great Britain contracts, not with a state of the Union, but with the Union itself. The British Empire treats with the United States, not with the State of Missouri. It recognises federal, but not municipal laws; and as Anderson's act was criminal by the latter only, and not by the former, the argument was alleged to fail.

This was the position in which the case was left at the departure of the last mail. The courts were exceedingly perplexed with the law, and painfully embarrassed, we may well presume, by the dilemma before them. In their hearts and consciences the Canadian authorities must have felt that Anderson slew his enemy in defence of all that man holds dear; they must have felt that to surrender him to his pursuers to be burnt alive—a fate probably reserved for him—would be a most dreadful responsibility, and yet, as judges bound to administer the law uprightly, they may have hardly seen how to evade the conclusion. We are not surprised, therefore, to find that they have taken refuge in indecision, and remitted the case successively from one court to another. First the magistrates gave up the attempt, and referred the matter to the Attorney-General; then the Attorney-General, after two months' consideration, alleged his incompetence; and now the Court of Queen's Bench has cognisance of the question, by which tribunal it must finally be decided. Before this time, indeed, judgment has doubtless been given, though on which side it would be hard to conjecture.

The tone of the correspondence from Canada published in the American journals is very remarkable. The reporters who transmit from Toronto the accounts of the proceedings are evidently under the impression that our colonial authorities will do their duty, whatever pain the act may cost them. They observe, too, that the Canadians, however sensitive they may be to the horrors of the case, will certainly not oppose popular force to the execution of the law. There will be no rescue. If the sentence goes against Anderson he will be given up, for the law will be observed by people and judges alike. The correspondent of the *New York Tribune* records it as a proof of the "strong love of law which pervades the community," that a certain magistrate, presumed to be hostile to the prisoner, has not been tarred and feathered, and he cannot conclude his letter without suggesting that the unfortunate slave, even if delivered over to his pursuers, might be "met" on the borders of the colony by people less accustomed than the Canadians to respect the decisions of courts. There are only four routes, he observes, practicable at this season of the year from Canada to the States. *Verbum sap.* The Canadians are full of sympathy. They have supplied the prisoner with necessaries, and with money for his defence. They would probably not refuse information as to the movements of the returning convoy, but they will not break the law. That must be left to people of greater independence.

We suppose there will be hardly a man in England who will not hope for the success even of this forcible rescue, if things come to that extremity. The fate probably in store at this crisis of Southern fanaticism for a slave who not only ran away, but killed the white planter who attempted to arrest him, is too shocking to think of, and yet the Missouri agents may establish their case. The truth is that such complications must for ever be contingent upon institutions like that of slavery. Wherever an institution is at variance in its very essence with the moral instincts of our nature, the antagonism thus created will prevade every question concerning it. All except slaveholders will judge this case by feelings which they will place above the law. They may not carry their convictions to the length of breaking the law, but in their hearts they will condemn it, and will sympathise with the offender. This is a conflict of laws, which can never be terminated by any political compromise or legal adjustment. It must prevail as long as slavery prevails, for slavery cannot prevail without enactments against which humanity rebels. Nature and law are therefore forced into collision, and under such conditions no peace can be reasonably expected.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
London, Saturday Evening.

Wherever the report about the sale of Venetia was originated it receives abundant confirmation from various directions. Mocquard's pamphlet, with the financial facts supplied by Pereire, and the Emperor's revision marked on every page, and the interviews between Cowley, Metternich, and Thouvenel, have been summoned into court to support the statement. It looks a remarkable feature in the same direction that the Hungarians are unusually defiant in their tone. Their spokesman, Monsieur Horn, is said to have issued his threatening pamphlet with the connivance, and at the behest, of Prince Napoleon, who is in correspondence with the leading Hungarian malcontents of Paris, and hopes, by their aid, to secure for himself a kingdom in Hungary. The initiated here, say that Hungary will no longer stoop to accept terms from Austria, but will bide her time till Venetia declare herself for Sardinia, and then, in the event of a collision—for the hopes of a sale are rejected by them—meet only half the enemy. Arms are now being despatched from Italy by way of the Danube, for the use of the Hungarians. Russia gets the credit of seeking to have a finger in the pie, by her concentration of a large force in Bessarabia, on the pretence that the danger may spread beyond the Pruth, and even reach Poland, for disaffection is contagious.

The pamphlet of Napoleon is only regarded as confirmatory of his opinions announced in the *Constitutionnel* about twelve months ago, that a general Congress should be held. No doubt he is anxious to have his ideas about Nice and Savoy confirmed before the general confusion arises. However, the Continental storm seems to threaten Lord John Russell with another delay in his darling Reform Bill, for with such moves on the European board he will find enough to do.

I do not know whether I am justified in mentioning a report which finds circulation in Lincoln's Inn, on account of the prominence of the parties concerned, and the imperfect accounts which has yet reached England; but I have heard so many corroborating circumstances that I shall venture. It concerns the trial of a British peer, by his brother peers in Westminster Hall, for an offence on the high seas. A noble marquis, who takes his title from an Irish county, and whose eccentricities cause him to be regarded as a general favourite, has for some time been cruising in the Mediterranean with some members of his family, including a youthful daughter, Lady A. The Marquis, happening to come abruptly into the cabin, found his captain or medical attendant—for different versions assign a different character—in the position of a suppliant at the young lady's feet, kissing her hand. The Marquis, thereupon, in a fit of indignation, seized the offender, and to administer a lesson threw him over the bulwarks into the sea, when—sad catastrophe!—he sank at once, despite the utmost efforts of the Marquis and his sailors to save him. The result was that the Marquis surrendered himself to the captain of one of her Majesty's ships stationed at Naples, to answer for the consequences of the act, and that a telegraphic correspondence ensued between the captain and the Admiralty for instructions how to act. The peer is now on his way home, to abide his trial. I could add some matters which came within my own knowledge, to show that there was some foundation for the romantic affair, but think it better to let the matter come in the regular course of newspaper intelligence, when the entire facts are known.

Though Christmas comes with good cheer to the many, it does not promise that luck to the framers of the Budget. The clerks in Mr. Gladstone's department complain of the excessive demand which he brings to bear on them day and night, and his entire staff are compelled to put on steam at high pressure to supply him with facts upon which to found the changes with which he threatens us. If this be the smoke, I wonder what the fire will resemble.

The Comptrollership of the Navy is up for competition, and the candidates are Admiral Elliott, who claims it on his literary merits, and Lord Clarence Paget on his ship-building faculties. Orders have been sent out to fortify St. Helena. The War Office had determined that 5,000 men should be despatched from India to China, and additional reinforcements from this country, but I suppose the confirmation of peace will change these plans. Some of the Peelites have, it is said, determined as a consequence of the death of the travelled Thane, Athenian Aberdeen, to whom they regarded themselves in the light of lieges, to join their influence to the Conservative camp.

The French Emperor gets the credit of meditating the purchase of all the French railways, to enable him to carry out the French treaty in its entirety. Unhappily for the wily schemer, the initiated detect a more powerful reason for his plans. The annual deficit in the frightful expenditure which he invests in the establishment of a Napoleonic dynasty awakens many Frenchmen to the expenses attendant on his rule, on the principle of the boy who paid too much for his whistle, and in becoming the purchaser of the several lines of railway, the finances necessary for new lines must pass through his hands, and thereby any deficit on the entire annual estimates of the empire can be shifted to the railway account.

His Dublin admirers will be glad to learn, that an *on dit* is revived in theatrical circles that *Sir Charles Kean* will be heard of next year.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)
WINDSOR CASTLE, DEC. 24.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, walked in the grounds of the Castle this morning, attended by the Maids of Honour in Waiting.

The Countess of Craven and the Ladies Craven leave town in a few days on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, at the Grove, near Watford.

The Earl of Fife arrived at his residence in Wilton-crescent on Monday evening, from Scotland.

Lord and Lady Hastings have been entertaining a succession of visitors at their seat, Melton Constable.

THE PANTOMIMES.

The joyous season of Christmas has come, and amongst the numerous pleasures and entertainments which it always brings in its train the Christmas Pantomimes hold no inferior place. If with some of mature years, of grave and reverend aspect, they are placed last on the list of Christmas enjoyments, we ween there is a long array of young hearts, full of hopeful anticipation, who do not esteem the pantomimes as the least of the treats that await them. Those numberless young folk, who are themselves the life and soul, as well as the pride and hope, of many happy homes, now look forward with eager expectation to the wonderful tricks and stratagems, assaults and felonies, of Messrs. Harlequin, Clown, Pantaloon, and Company, as in afterlife the memory of such youthful enjoyments will afford a pleasure, even though it be shaded by the hand of time. To the admirers of pantomime, be they of what sex, age, or condition they may, let it be known that great and clever and active preparations have been made in this department for their amusement. At the Theatre Royal an enormous staff of scene-painters, machinists, mechanists, decorators, dressmakers, trick-contrivers, &c., have been employed, and very large expense has been incurred for the purpose of presenting "Jack the Giant Killer, or Harlequin King Arthur, and the Knights of the Round Table," in a style worthy of the character of the Theatre Royal, and that will merit the unqualified patronage and approval of the public. It would, of course, be premature to attempt to express now an absolute opinion upon the general merits of the pantomime; but this we can unhesitatingly say, that it will not be the fault of Mr. Harris if the pantomime will not prove a complete success. Neither money, time, nor exertion has been spared to secure this desirable result.

Of the Queen's Theatre pantomime, the "Devil's Punch-bowl, or the Three Wishes," &c., an opportunity has been afforded of judging during six public rehearsals. In deference, however, to the requirements of "boxing night," we abstain from speaking in detail of this pantomime until to-morrow; but we must now briefly state that it is, perhaps, the best ever produced at the Queen's Theatre.

THE CARTOONS OF RAPHAEL.

An exhibition of tapestries, from the cartoons of Raphael, opened on Monday, at the Royal Irish Institution, College-street, and will be continued on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The exhibition, which is under the patronage of the Lord Lieutenant, is for the benefit of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Reformatories. Mr. Charles Bianconi, the owner of those splendid tapestries, has kindly lent them for this charitable purpose, and a committee has been formed, of gentlemen of different religious persuasions, to conduct the exhibition. These beautiful works of art are seven in number, representing the following subjects:—No. 1, "The Miraculous Draught of Fishes;" No. 2, "Christ Delivering the Keys to Peter;" No. 3, "Peter Healing the Lame Man;" No. 4, "The Death of Ananias;" No. 5, "Elymas Struck with Blindness;" No. 6, "The Sacrifice at Lystra;" No. 7, "Paul Preaching at Athens." It is stated in a document, published under the authority of the committee, that the tapestries now exhibited are genuine originals from the cartoons of Raphael, and were executed at Arras, for the Emperor of Austria. They were hung in the Imperial Palace at Vienna until the Empress Maria Teresa presented them to Count Firmont, her Ambassador at Milan, where they remained for many years. Lately, they have come, by purchase, into the possession of Mr. Bianconi, who makes an excellent use of them in this instance, by permitting them to be exhibited for the benefit of most valuable charities. Raphael, having received a commission from Leo X. designed, in his wondrous cartoons, a series of subjects taken from the Life of our Lord and the Acts of the Apostles. At Brussels the cartoons were woven into tapestry under the superintendence of former pupils of Raphael himself, Van Orlay, and Michael Coxis. For many years the original cartoons were treated as mere lumber, and might have been lost to mankind were it not that Charles I., at the instance of Rubens, purchased them and brought them to England; and again, during the civil wars, they were preserved for the nation by the Lord Protector Cromwell. Seven of the compositions are now at Hampden Court, where a gallery was built for them by William the Third. The two sets of tapestries woven from the cartoons by order of Leo X. experienced even greater vicissitudes than the originals. One set is at present in the galleries of the Vatican. The set now exhibited were executed at Arras, contemporaneously with the other two sets for the then Emperor of Austria. They illustrate all Raphael's characteristics of simplicity, clearness, and perfect intelligence of expression, and excited the highest admiration from the visitors. The cartoons, having been designed by Raphael in the zenith of his powers, they exhibit throughout consummate mastery, and decision of thought and expression.

CHRISTMAS CHARITIES.

Yesterday being Christmas Day, the inmates in the following institutions received, as usual, a meat dinner and plum pudding:—

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The inmates of this union, numbering about 2,500 persons, were yesterday regaled with a plentiful repast of the best ox and heifer beef, supplied by Mr. Long, of South George's-street, and selected by Messrs Rogers, Lawless, and Shannon, the committee who took upon themselves that charge. The dining-hall was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and every attention was paid to the comfort of those for whom the repast was provided. All the arrangements were efficiently carried out, and the inmates appeared well pleased. The following guardians were present:—John Lentaigne, Esq, J P, D V C; George G Place, Esq, J P; Andrew Rogers, John Draper, Thomas Dockrell, Edmund Lawless, James Plunket, Patrick Whelan, and Walter Lindsay, Esqrs. Mr and Mrs Franklin, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Shannon, Rev J O'Carroll, assistant Protestant chaplain, and Rev C Harris, assistant Roman Catholic chaplain. Amongst the visitors present we noticed the following:—The Rev R Fleming and family, Mr Warren and family, Mr Farrell and family, John Martin, Esq, T C, and lady, Parker (Robinson's, Sackville-street), — Wybrants and — Fogarty, Esqrs.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The inmates of this institution received the usual dinner on Christmas Day, consisting of beef, plum-pudding, vegetables, &c. The following guardians were in attendance:—El. M'Farland, Esq., Chairman; J. Norwood, Esq., V.C.; and Mrs. Norwood; B. Norwood, Esq. J.P.; J. O'Brien, Esq., J.P.; R. J. Cusack, Esq., J.P.; J. Martin, Esq., and Mrs. Martin; Thomas Arkins, Esq.; G. Thorp, Esq., J. ... M. Gavenan, Esq. ... the following:—Lieutenant Thorp, J. Coall, Esq., and the Misses Coall; J. Taggart, Esq., — Bartford, Esq., and the Misses Cooke, W. Kane, Esq., J. Kildahl, Esq., Dr. Kirwan, city coroner; — Dwyer, Esq., J. Couran, Esq., H. Minchin, Esq., M.D., Physician N.D.U.; G. Brown, Esq., resident medical officer, &c.

MENDICITY INSTITUTION.

The usual Christmas dinner was provided by the committee for the casual poor of this institution. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with his accustomed liberality, contributed a superior ox, weighing 1,008 lbs., and 200 loaves of bread. Upwards of 700 persons of the most destitute class of poor in this city (many of whom had seen better days) sat down to a substantial meal of roast and boiled beef, boiled rice and bread. The severity of the season obliged a greater number than usual to seek admission to the annual dinner, and the committee deemed it prudent, after they had partaken of this excellent repast, to issue to each adult a small canvas bag filled with coal, to comfort them in their cheerless dwellings. Much credit is due to the Managing Committee for the excellent arrangements made by them for the comfort of their fellow-creatures. Amongst those present who assisted in carving the dinner and helping the poor, were—Thomas Vance, Esq; Rev Mr Quinton; Rev Dr Spratt; Rev Mr Lynch, Rev Mr M'Donald, Charles Sharpe, Esq; George Bishop, Esq; Hastings M Wainright, Esq; George Bishop, Esq; Ledger Wilson, Esq; Dr Denham, J Woods, Esq, and the Messrs Woods; George Whitestone, Esq, Mrs and Miss Whitestone; Thomas Sparks, Esq; T Kelly, Esq; John Maturin, Esq; Wm Parker, Esq, and Messrs Parker; J Mayfield, Esq; J Usher, Esq, P Nugent, Esq, &c. Mrs Fannin, of Leeson-st, with her usual liberality, has sent in three prime sheep, and several other kind friends have sent in contributions. The committee, therefore, intend giving a similar dinner to the poor on New Year's Day.

Thanks.

The Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following sums in aid of the almost exhausted funds of the Society:—Mrs E Belford, £1; Miss F B [illegible], 8s; Baron Greene, 10s; E Tickle, Esq, £1; R Atkinson, Esq, 10s; Dowager Countess Desert, 10s; Graham Lemon, Esq, 10s; A D Bradshaw, Esq, 2s 6d; Miss Burgh, 2s; A Armstrong, Esq, 10s.

Also in aid of the Fund for Watering Troughs for which a generous lady has offered £10, provided a further sum of £20 be collected before the 1st January, 1861:—J B Ball, Esq, and Miss Ball, £2; A Armstrong, Esq, 10s. This leaves nearly £11 yet to be collected.

The Clergy of St Michan's, for the following additional contributions for the poor of the parish:—Alexander Findlater, Esq, £5; Messrs Alexander Findlater and Co. £2.

Mr John Aitkin to William Harvie, Esq, for an order to distribute five tons of coal amongst the destitute poor in the immediate neighbourhood of Upper Baggot-street, without any regard to religious distinction, and also to distribute five pounds in a similar manner.

The Managing Committee of the Mendicity Institution thankfully acknowledge having received from John Levy, Esq., 22, Holles-street, £1 for the Christmas dinner. John Woodhouse, Esq, Lower Ormond-quay, for ditto, 10s. Rev P J Gilligan, James-street, 10s, and postage stamps, enclosed in an envelope, 5s.

Rev J Quinton, to the Archbishop of Dublin, for £3, for blankets and provisions for some of the deserving poor of St. Catherine's parish; and to a friend (M.), for 10s, for a distressed lady, resident therein, whose appeal appeared in this paper.

Doctor Ringland, 14, Harcourt-street, sub-treasurer of the Coombe Lying-in Hospital, most thankfully acknowledges to have received from Robert Queale, Esq, 47, Back-lane, £3, being part of a bequest left him as executor of the late Mr Patrick Woods, of Cork-street.

From the Rev J Alcock to Dr. Tweedy, for one ton coal for the poor from Special Coal Fund, North side.

Rev Wm Marrable and Rev. Thomas Long to J J Davis, Esq, for £5 for quilts, &c, for the poor of St John's parish; also to same for 6 tons of coal for ditto, and 100 tickets for provisions for ditto. Rev Wm Marrable to Wm Williamson, Esq, for £1, for cases of distress in St John's parish. Rev Wm Marrable to his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, for £3 for blankets, rugs, provisions, &c, for the poor of St John's parish.

Christmas in the Ragged Schools—From Mrs Smyly, to A Friend £1, half note; the Misses and Masters Brooke, 6s 6d; Friends in Henry-street, 5s; the Misses Tolken, 10s; Mrs Hawkins, 5s; Mr and Mrs Manders, £2; Mrs Fuller and Miss Conolly, £1; Mrs White, 7s 6d; Charles Woodroofe, Esq, 10s; Miss B Smith, 3s 6d; Thomas Berry, Esq, 10s; Mr and Miss Sands, £1; Mrs Bourne, to Miss Sherlock, 2s 6d; Miss Davis, 2s; Mrs Carmichael, £1; the Misses Bourne, 10s; Mrs J Boyce's children, 6s; the Misses Peter, 10s; Miss Boie, to Miss Lawler, 14s 6d; Mrs Hatchell, 2s 6d; Mrs L Bucknall, 2s 6d; Miss Shannon, 2s 6d; E B, 2s 6d; Mrs Brereton, 1s; Mrs Reynolds, 1s; Mrs Barry, 1s; Mrs Smyly and Miss Thompson, £2; Mrs Marable, 5s; J White, Esq, 5s; Miss E French, £1.

The Rev Hamilton Magee—From Mr Donaldson, Cavanamore, Dundalk, Mr William Jack, and Mrs John Findlayson, £1 each, towards building of new mission church.

Rev C H Minchin—For the poor, £2 5s; Miss Trench, £1; Dr J M'Donald, 5s; collection by Miss C A, 10s; Anon, 1s; Mrs E Smith, 2s 6d.

The Rev W G Carroll to his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, for £3, to provide blankets and provisions for the poor of St Bridget's parish.

The Assistant Secretary to the Strangers' Friend Society to the Right Hon P C Crampton for £2; Alderman Atkinson, Lord Mayor-elect, £3; Henry Fry, Esq, £2 2s, in aid of the now exhausted funds. Further contributions earnestly solicited.

The Royal Irish Society for the Protection of Life from Fire for the following:—The Lord Lieutenant, £21; the Right Hon the Chief Secretary, £20; the Bank of Ireland, £20; the Earl of Howth, £10; William Shaw (European Assurance), £10; Captain Knox, £5; Patriotic Insurance, £5; Forster and Co, £5; Pim, Brothers, and Co, £7; T J Barton, Esq, £5; W S O'Driscoll, £3 3s; Wm Fry and Co, £4; Atlas C Peter, £2; J R Carry, £1 1s; Scottish Insurance Co, £1 1s; Wm Acheson, T C, £1; W R Wilde, F R C S I, £1; James Malley, £1; James Oldham, £1; Charles Allen, £1; James Madden, £1; Joseph Manning, T C, £1; Ferrest and Son, £1; Wiseheart and Son, £1; Thomas Cranfield, £1; Hodges and Son, £1; R Annesley, £1; Thomas Brunker, £1; C B Walker, £1; Rev G B Wheeler, £1; Christopher [illegible], £1; Henry Andrews, £1; Richard Galbraith, £1; B Watkins, £1; Henry Bussell, £1; Captain Thornhill, £1; Rev W Marrable, 10s; Dr Hans Irvin, £1; Very Rev Dr Spratt, £1; Dr Gorman, £1; S R Fraser, £1; R D Uffin, £1; Frederick Rambaut, £1; Wm Jury, £1; Alexander Comyns, £1; Thos Williamson, £1; Jas Mayfield, £1; Horatio Jude, £1; Joseph Scates, £1; Henry M'Cleane, £1; Robert Whitestone, £1; Waller and Co £1; the Attorney-General, M P, £5; Reilly and Son, £1; Eacine and Co, £1; Mrs Pigott, £1; Mrs Hayes, £1; Dr Gray, £1; P. Power, £1; Robert Clokey, 2s 6d; James Daly, M D, £1; William Allen, £1; Brown and Nolan, £1; W D La Touche, £1; Hull Ingram, £1; Scott, Bell, and Co, £2; Henry L Allen, £1; James Caldwell, 5s; W K Clay, £1; James Flanagan, £1; Edward W Seymour, £1; D L Carroll, £1; W Turner, £1; L A Bryan, £1; Dr Carroll, £1; Archibald Goddard, £1; Messrs Fox, £1; Thomas M'Evoy, £1; Joseph Dollard, £1; John Donegan, £1; Foot and Co, £1; Misses Allen, 10s; James Shaw, 5s; S Bewley and Co, £1; Drake and M'Comas, £1; Thomas Norton, £4; Dublin and Liverpool Screw Steam Company, £1; Kenny and Owens, £1; J J Byrne, C E, £1; G H Smith, £1; Henry Pigott, £1; Henry M'Gann, £1; Miller and Beatty, £1; Sibthorp and Son, £1; Ferrier, Pollock, and Co, £1; Bagot and Hutton, £1; Thompson, D'Olier, and Co, £1; George Young, 5s; S S Reeves, £1; Hone and Barton, £1; Robert Sexton, £1; W Lamb, 5s; M S Maxwell, 5s; Thomas Simpson, 10s; V Scully, M P, £2.

The Army.

Death of Major General S. Brandon Boileau.—This distinguished officer died suddenly, of disease of the heart, on Sunday evening, at his residence Hillsboro', Monkstown, in his 59th year.

The Late Dr. Jackson, H.M.'s 13th Foot.—This much regretted officer, whose obituary we recorded on Monday, though young in years had seen a great deal of service. He was twice in India, and served there during the whole of the mutiny. He was at the retaking of Lucknow, for which he received a medal. He had also been in New Zealand, Van Dieman's Land, Scutari, and the Crimea; and had he lived till June would have been Surgeon Major. He returned from India only on the 9th ult.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

"General Order.

"Horse Guards, Dec. 22, 1860.

"The undermentioned officer has passed the examination for admission to the Senior Division of the Staff College, for a residence of one year only, under paragraph 13 of the Staff College regulations, published with the general order No. 473, dated January 23, 1860:—

Rank and Name	Regiment	No. of Marks Gained	Maximum
Capt. G. A. Wilkins	Royal Artillery	1,324	3,350

"By order of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief,

"James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General."

The adjutant-general has issued a circular memorandum, addressed to the army at home and abroad, dated the 10th instant, wherein his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief desires that officers, while at Staff College, are not to be required to pay the regulated subscription to the mess fund of the regiment.

The annexed circular memorandum, respecting non-commissioned officers for clerkships, has been addressed to the army at home and abroad:—

"Horse Guards, Dec. 18, 1860.

"With reference to the circular memorandum, dated Horse Guards, 6th July, 1857, relative to the appointment of retired or pensioned non-commissioned officers to clerkships in the six out-stations branches of the War Department, his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief hereby notifies that he has received a communication to the effect that the Secretary of State for War has decided for the future to appoint men of the class above mentioned only to clerkships in the manufacturing departments and purveying branch, admission to the military store branch being reserved for such candidates as may be found eligible under the general regulations prescribing the qualifications of clerks at out-stations of the War Office.

"All retired or pensioned non-commissioned officers from every arm of the service, whose names may be favourably brought to the notice of the Secretary of State by his Royal Highness, will, upon vacancies occurring, be eligible for employment as clerks in the purveying or manufacturing departments, provided they produce the certificates and pass the examination required by the annexed memorandum.

"Candidates for these situations will continue to send their applications to the military secretary, with the necessary certificates.—(By command)

"James Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant-General."

"Established and temporary non-commissioned officer clerks in the purveying and manufacturing departments.

"Candidates for the situations of established non-commissioned officer clerks in the purveying and manufacturing departments must possess the following qualifications:—

"1. They must be under 42 years of age.
"2. They must be of good character.
"3. They must be in good health.

"They will, consequently, be required to produce satisfactory evidence on these points, and will not be noted for appointments without the production of a good character from their late commanding officers, transmitted through the military secretary to the Secretary of State for War, with the recommendation of his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief. Candidates will be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners in the undermentioned branches of knowledge:—

"For permanent clerks.
"1. Exercises to test handwriting and orthography.
"2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
"3. English composition.

"Temporary clerks.
"1. Exercises to test handwriting, orthography, and grammatical correctness.
"Arithmetic, elementary.

"In each of these subjects the candidates must pass a satisfactory examination."

The Navy.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SURVEYORS OF STEAM VESSELS.

SAFETY VALVES.

By way of addition to paragraphs 153 to 158.

On the 3d day of November last the boilers of the steamer Tonning, of London, exploded, causing great loss of life and property. At the time of the explosion the Tonning had a passenger certificate from this board.

An inquest was held by the coroner for Great Yarmouth, who is reported by the local newspapers to have made the following statements in summing up the evidence:—

"The owners of the vessel would not be liable criminally unless they absolutely knew the fact that the boilers would not bear a due pressure; and they could not be liable, moreover, because at the very time the accident occurred the vessel was running with a proper certificate from the Board of Trade. By no possibility, therefore, could the slightest blame attach to the owners. The only person against whom it could be possible to return an adverse verdict would be the chief engineer, as he had charge of the boilers at the time the accident happened. * * *

"With reference to the Government valves, he (the coroner) was much struck with an observation made by Captain Robertson, and also by the chief engineer of the ship, that it would be desirable to examine such valves more frequently from time to time. But it appeared from the evidence that all other engineers of steamers were in the habit of trusting entirely to the examination of Government surveyors; and, therefore, although it might be very proper and desirable that engineers should look at Government valves, he did not think the fact of their not having been looked at in this instance ought to bear hardly against the engineer of the Tonning. One could scarcely expect the engineer of a steamer to look at the Government valves, unless some rule of a general character was laid down on the subject."

The above observations, if correctly reported, no doubt had reference to the particular case of the Tonning. The Board of Trade do not wish, in issuing the following instructions, to be considered as criticising the coroner's statements. But since the report, as printed and circulated, is calculated to produce erroneous impressions, the Board of Trade think it right to impress upon the surveyors, and through them upon the masters and owners of the vessels which they survey, the two following points:—

1. That there is no provision in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, exempting the owner of any vessel, on the ground that she has been surveyed by the Board of Trade surveyors, from any liability, civil or criminal, to which he would otherwise be subject.

2. That it is clearly the duty of the masters and engineers of vessels to see, in the intervals between the surveys, that the Government safety valve, as well as the other safety valves, and the rest of the machinery, are in proper working order.

The Act of Parliament requires the Government safety valve to be out of the control of the engineer when the steam is up. This enactment, far from implying that he is not to have access to it, and to see to its working at proper intervals when the vessel is in port, rather implies the contrary; and the master should take care that the engineer has access to it for this purpose.

T. H. Farrer, Assistant Secretary,
Marine Department.

Board of Trade, Dec. 20.

The Constabulary.

The Lords Justice have been pleased, on the recommendation of Sir Henry S. Brownrigg, C.B., Inspector-General of Constabulary, to promote Trant M'Cartley, Esq., S.I., Clogheen, to the second class of his rank.

Sub-Inspector Brereton has been moved to Listowel, and is replaced at Ballinamult, by Sub-Inspector Reilly, from the depot, Phoenix Park. Mr. Brereton's departure from this vicinity, is much regretted, as he was greatly esteemed by the gentry of the district surrounding the sphere of his duties; while his excellent discharge of those duties, and the care he bestowed in the protection of life and property, and the preservation of the peace, prove the efficient service which he rendered while stationed at Ballinamult.

Desperate Case of Stabbing.—Last night, a man named John Hickey was stabbed in the abdomen by a man named Peter Rickard, with whom he had a quarrel in a house in South King-street. The injured man was conveyed to Mercer's Hospital, where he still remains in a very doubtful state.

The Prize Ring.—An entertainment, called in the advertisement a "Grand Fistic Tournament, and Great Treat to the Lovers of the Noble Art," was given on Monday, at three o'clock and eight, in the little Theatre of the Portobello Gardens. The attendance, as might be expected, consisted, if not of the *canaille* of gentlemen, not very far removed from that body. Several policemen were in the grounds outside to preserve order. The entertainment was under the management of John Levett, who, however he may have entitled himself in other respects to the approbation of the citizens of Dublin, is certainly not likely to add to his "good name" by lending his encouragement to exhibitions so low and demoralising as those of the prize ring. Although the different "feats at arms" were conducted with covered fists, there was quite enough opportunity afforded the combatants to handle each other roughly. If any person visited the entertainment hoping to see specimens of good muscular development, he must have been disappointed; for, with but one or two exceptions, all the "Champions" who were introduced on the platform, or stage, presented a wretched, poverty-stricken, forbidding exterior. There could be very little either new or attractive in witnessing contests, in which not a particle of what they term "skill" was exhibited, and a very small share, indeed, of brute force. One thing is certain, that so far from being a successful effort to establish the prize fighting system in Dublin, the ludicrous and shabby attempt of Monday was sufficient to bring the whole matter into the most perfect contempt, even amongst those very persons who are disposed to patronise the ring.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

DETAILS OF THE STIPULATIONS.

Pekin, 31st Oct.—The Treaty of Tein-tsin was ratified, and the Convention signed here on the 24th October by Lord Elgin and Prince Hung. The same formalities were gone through with Baron Gros on the following day.

The indemnity to be paid by the Chinese has been fixed at 8,000,000 taels. The following is a summary of the Convention:—

In article 1st the Emperor regrets the misunderstanding at the Taku Forts last year.

Article 2nd stipulates that a British Minister shall reside at Pekin.

Article 3rd arranges the payment of the indemnity by instalments.

Article 4th opens the port of Tien-tsin to trade.

Article 5th removes the interdict on emigration.

Article 6th cedes Kooloon to the British Crown.

Article 7th provides for the immediate operation of the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

Article 8th orders the promulgation of the Treaty throughout China.

Article 9th stipulates Ministers to reside at Pekin.

Indemnity fixed to be doubled.

Tien-tsin to be opened to trade; emigration allowed.

Kooloon ceded to the British Crown.

Treaty of Tein-tsin, and convention of Pekin, to be put in immediate operation, and to be published throughout the empire.

FATE OF CAPTAIN BRABAZON AND ABBE DE LUC.

Captain Brabazon and Abbe De Luc were beheaded on or about September 21, after the battle of Pah-li-chow; bodies not recovered.

HONOURS PAID TO THE VICTIMISED PRISONERS.

The bodies of the prisoners who died in the hands of the Chinese were brought in and buried with honours, in the Russian Cemetery, on October 17.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The sum of £100,000 has been exacted for the families of the British officers who have been murdered.

Lord Elgin resides in Pekin.

The Emperor is at Zhehol, in Tartary. Messrs. Bowlby, De Norman, and Anderson had been buried with great solemnity. Brabazon was beheaded about September 21. The Abbe de Luc also met with the same fate.

The insurgents are still levying tribute in various places, and are menacing Ningpo. Indemnities were expected from the Chinese for the families of the deceased. The English and French Ministers left Shanghai for Tien-tsin. Major Anson has arrived, charged with dispatches from Sir Hope Grant for the War-office, and leaves this day.

Trieste, December 24, 1860.

SIEGE OF GAETA—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN NAPOLEON III AND FRANCIS II.

Gaeta, 18th Dec.—An enormous quantity of shot and shell were thrown into Gaeta yesterday, by the Sardinians. Some of them fell in the garden of the palace, where the King and Queen were dining with the Spanish Ambassador. The bombardment has since slackened, and the damages caused in the town is not considerable.

The King has received a letter from the Emperor Napoleon. In this letter the Emperor expresses his sympathy for the King, but tells him that he has carried on the siege long enough for his honour.

The King, in his reply, thanked the Emperor, but added that he considered it his duty to persist in the defence.

Gaeta, Dec. 22, via Marseilles.—The bombardment of Gaeta continues with increased vigour.

The Spanish Ambassador has left the Palace on account of its being riddled with bullets.

Two officers had been struck while standing near the King.

New Sardinian batteries can be seen evidently ready to take part in the bombardment.

A deputation has arrived here from Calabria, and has promised to raise an insurrection in favour of the King.

Naples, Dec. 22nd.—The classes of the last four years are to assemble at the end of February.

Rome, Dec. 22nd.—Considerable quantities of provisions are being despatched to Gaeta.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AT NAPLES.

Naples, 24th.—The King has held a reception of the nobility of the Court, which was numerously attended. An enthusiastic demonstration in favour of his Majesty took place in the evening. The King will leave Naples on Thursday next, after having assisted at the ball of the National Guard.

Farini is about to publish the commercial law for Naples. The state of the provinces is very satisfactory.

THE PAPAL TERRITORY.

The news from Rome is of an energetic character. The Reenard and Belleras, which left Naples for the Roman States, were not allowed to land their passengers at Civita Vecchia, the pretext being that 600 Garibaldians were on board. Against this Mr. Otho Russell has protested. Sacarta has arrived at Naples.

HUNGARIAN POLITICS.

Pesth, 24th Dec.—The appointments of the members of the Governorship Council for Hungary have arrived here from Vienna. Count Ladislaus Kardlije is appointed Vice-President of the Council. Councillor Szallacy has been appointed Director of the Court of Chancery. The Councillors are to enter upon their duties on the 2nd of January next, at which day the present offices of the Governorship will be abolished. The circular of Baron von Schmerling has created a great sensation.

JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF MR. M'DONALD AT BONN.

Bonn, Dec. 24.—Judgment has been pronounced in the affair of Mr. M'Donald. The defendants Buddely Rapp, Washington, Rochford, Thurston, and Oldfield were acquitted, Perry, Anderson, Cumberland, and Drummond were found guilty, with extenuating circumstances, of having committed an offence against the State Procurator, Moler, while in the performance of his official duty. The extenuating circumstances were declared to apply in a less degree in the case of Perry, who was fined 100 dollars, or five weeks' imprisonment in default; the other three were fined 25 dollars each, or nine days' imprisonment in default.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

A Ministerial crisis at Vienna is likely to terminate in the resignation of Count Rechberg and Count Isecken. Baron Hubner is likely to be sent for. The home and foreign policy of Austria is expected to undergo a great change.

AMERICA.

The commercial accounts from New York elicit conflicting observations.

The *Daily News* says they indicate a continued feeling of discouragement in all commercial circles.

The *Times* presents a more hopeful view, and notices a full rally of about five per cent. in most of the principal stocks, although specie from this country had yet to come into the market.

The Europa, with £108,800, only just reached Boston as the mail left. The Bank returns for the week showed a small increase in the stock of bullion, and the *Times* adds there was evidently a better feeling in all quarters.

DIPLOMATIC AND MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Signe, October 24.—The English and French Ambassadors took up their residence in the capital, and will remain there till November 9th. The French army retired from Pekin on 1st November. The English would remain until the ambassadors left; a large force to remain at Tien-Tsin till treaty conditions be fulfilled; principal clauses, with apology from the Emperor for affairs of Peiho last year.

The allied armies were to leave Pekin on the 8th November.

It is reported that the First Royals, the 87th, the Queen's, the Buffs, and the Marines proceed to England.

THE LONDON *TIMES* ON THE TREATY.

The *Times* remarks on the happy coincidence which brings authentic news of peace with China, just as the bells are ringing their first Christmas chimes. The *Times* heartily congratulates the country on the conditions of peace. By the fourth article, Tien-tsin at once becomes an open mart for trade, and brings us into direct commercial communication with Pekin. The acquisition of Kooloon is a real benefit; it is a small peninsula directly opposite Hong-Kong, and forms the northern shore of the harbour of Hong-Kong. It is now a refuge for the scum of the Chinese population, and will now be subject to our police regulations. This is not a conquest; it is merely the acquisition of a piece of building-land. The *Times*, in conclusion, says:—"The great Empire of China has been opened to European commerce. If we act wisely for the future, the necessity for these expensive periodical expeditions is at an end, and let us then resolve never again to rush into a war, resent an imaginary insult, or to vindicate British etiquette against Chinese etiquette."

SLANDER OF LORD DOWNSHIRE.

Lord Sandys has written to the *Globe* with respect to a paragraph referring to his lordship's nephew, the Marquis of Downshire. Lord Sandys says he has every reason to believe, that as soon as time and distance will permit, the articles in question will receive the most unqualified contradiction.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Paris, Monday, 3-20 p.m.—The Bourse has undergone no alteration. Rentes closed at 68·30, or same as on Saturday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Prince of Wales is expected to pay a visit to the Duke of Newcastle, at Clumber Park, early in the ensuing year.

Monday was kept as a holiday as far as possible. The Stock Exchange was closed. The bank was open, but there were scarcely any applications for discount, and no bullion operations took place.

The rise in the corn market, on Monday, is partially attributed to the improved condition of samples. Accounts from Paris state that trade is rather worse.

Fire-Escapes, Brigade, and Appliances.—Mr. Henry E. Flynn—whose letter, under the above heading, appeared in our issue of the 11th instant—has called at this office, and exhibited to us a small model of "The Royal Victoria Safety Fire-Escape," and to assure us that after various inquiries he has only waited for the matured estimate for supplying the entire apparatus, by one of the most respectable, extensive, and competent firms in this city, which will undertake that every portion will be supplied of the very best material, and of the exact dimensions, quality, and strength laid down by the inventor. The whole and every part thereof is calculated, and may be warranted to bear a strain or support a weight more than six times that which ever could be required, and, with common care to last perfectly sound and good for some fifty years without the expenditure of one shilling for keep. The escape is in three parts—no one part over 9lbs. weight—so that the whole is perfectly portable by a small boy. Mr. Flynn has been assured that their estimate for each escape, perfect, will not exceed two pounds, including a galvanised iron case and a fire-plug key or wrench, all properly secured under lock and key, and the case perfectly fixed to, and conveniently attached or put up on a corner or central upright lamp-post in every street in the city of Dublin. A sum fabulously small. Mr. Flynn requires no profit—any which could be derived from patent right he freely yields to the cause of humanity. His second letter will appear some day next week.

South Dublin Coal Fund.—At this season, at once so festive and so dreary, we cannot too earnestly recommend, to the sympathies of the humane the claims of the above-named meritorious charity. The nearest approach to a palliative for deficiency of food and clothing is the warm hearth; and if even this be denied to the poor by the apathy or heartlessness of the rich, the misery of the former can hardly equal the responsibility of the latter.

The Weather.—The frost has continued without intermission, and with a good deal of severity, but as is usual during such weather, the clearness of the atmosphere and its bracing and invigorating influence render out-of-door exercise attractive and healthful. No snow has fallen for the last few days, and in several of the most crowded thoroughfares the traffic has worn away nearly all appearance of the snow which fell in the commencement of last week, but the continued frost has preserved the white covering of the roof tops and of the roads and fields. From about Essex-bridge down towards the Custom House the river has been partially frozen, and from Essex-bridge up entirely so. A thick covering of ice has been formed on the canals, and all ponds and standing collections of water are held fast in icy fetters. During yesterday thousands of men and boys were actively exercising themselves skating or sliding upon the canals, and upon the pond in the Phoenix Park. Although numbers experienced the uncertainty of an ice flooring, and unwillingly fell victims to the law of gravitation, we have not heard of any serious accident. Precautions were taken to guard against fatal results. Several policemen were in attendance at the pond in the park, with ropes and drags to render assistance in the event of the ice breaking and any person falling in.

Correspondence.

STATUE TO THE LATE SIR HENRY MARSH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

December 23rd.

Sir,—Now that it has been resolved that a statue shall be erected to the late Sir Henry Marsh, there appear to be only two questions to be decided—namely, the artist by whom the statue is to be executed, and the site on which it shall be erected.

For the first, let us hope that whoever the successful artist may be, he may be shown the College-green statue, and told that the statue he is to execute is not to be like that in any respect.

And for the site, can there be a better place selected than Merrion-square, the scene of the late doctor's toils and triumphs?

The very air breathes of medicine, his professional brethren congregate within the sacred enclosure, and for once the doctors have forgotten their differences, and been wonderfully unanimous, as to the claims of Merrion-square to their attention.

Such being the case, what can be more appropriate than to erect the proposed statue, within the medicated enclosure, and let the late lamented baronet still look down with calm smile on the labours, the hopes, and fears of his younger brethren.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A Stranger.

THE LATE SIR HENRY MARSH, BART.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—When a great Englishman dies the next issue of the *Times* following his decease is sure to contain his biographical memoir. Whether such articles are ready cut and dry in the office in Printing-house-square, or are written on the spur of the moment, is more than I can tell; but this we all feel that they are specimens of strong, nervous writing—exact in facts, graphic in narrative, minute in details, and brilliant in language, partaking of the essay style of which Macaulay was the chief. They quench for the moment all political animosities, and mourn with a nation the loss of the great man who has just passed from amongst us. The burning words sent forth with trumpet tongue are reverberated by the press, and find an echo in the tongues of all who understand the English language—but with all fair and due acknowledgment to the source from whence the information has been derived. This is not always the case in our own country. We extract, plagiarise, clip, pare, and quote, but often without acknowledgment in a manner which, although relished by readers, certainly does not conduce to the maintenance of the honourable spirit which should actuate the commonwealth of literature. I have no objection to a fair paraphrase, nor can a lengthened quotation be gainsaid, provided the author in both instances fairly and honestly states the source from whence his article has been derived, or even slightly refers his readers to such and such a work "for further information."

Many years ago the then editor and proprietor of the *Dublin University Magazine* determined to produce a series of biographies of eminent natives of this country, the noble dead, under the head of the "Gallery of Illustrious Irishmen," and the living, in contemporaneously-published memoirs, styled "Our Portrait Gallery." Under these two heads appeared memoirs of Burke, Swift, Sheridan, Grattan, Molyneux, and others, who, in their day, made history and Ireland famous; and in the latter appeared Plunket and Bush, O'Connell, Maginn, Maxwell, Carleton, Cæsar Otway, Petrie, Graves, Whiteside, and a host of others, some still amongst us, but not a few gone to that bourne where they are neither affected by the homage of a nation nor the panegyric of a scribe. These articles, as many of your readers well know, were "racy of the soil," and marvellously liberal, considering the times in which they were written, and the periodical in which they appeared. Honour to the man—the Scotchman—who devised and carried on these memoirs, and all honour to the press that, totally irrespective of creeds or politics, upheld him and them. They belong to the past, either there are no Irishmen worthy of biography in the present day, or there are no scribes fit to write them, or the *Dublin University Magazine* does not think it advisable to publish them. Your readers will accept whichever of these propositions they individually think most likely to be true.

Once an article appears in a periodical it would seem that subsequent writers upon the same subject imagine they have a right to make every literary, commercial, or pecuniary use of it, without reference and without acknowledgment. Thus, some years ago, in a book called "The Men of the Times," published by Mr. H. Bohn, of London, there appeared biographical memoirs of two Irishmen—Sir Robert Kane and Sir Robert M'Clure—every sentence in which was extracted *verbatim*, wholesale, and without the slightest acknowledgment—not even with the grace of an inverted comma—from articles which appeared in the *Dublin University Magazine*. Perceiving that notices of our late esteemed physician and kind friend, Sir Henry Marsh, have been going the rounds of the papers, both medical as well as general, in England and Ireland, without stating the source of the information from which the bulk of these articles were derived, I beg to direct the attention of your readers to a memoir of the late baronet which appeared in the *Dublin University Magazine* for December 1, 1841, exactly nineteen years to the day before the date of his death.—I am, &c.,

Civis.

INDIGENT ROOMKEEPERS' SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Committee Rooms, 2, Palace-street,
24th December, 1860.

Sir,—When recording what the various Dublin Charities did for the poor at this season, will you please state that the Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers' Society granted relief to 458 families, numbering over 1,500 persons, within the last four days, and that the funds of the charity are completely exhausted.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Myles Casey, Sec.

DISTRESS IN ST. ANNE'S PARISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

As charity knows no sect or party, I trust it will not be considered presumption in me in calling the attention of the inhabitants of St. Anne's Parish to the forlorn condition of the poor room-keepers, and the different tradesmen and artisans who are thrown out of employment by the inclemency of the weather. Although Anne's parish is the smallest in Dublin it was the first to set on the collection on a former occasion, when there were £400 collected in a very few days. This benevolent movement was followed by every parish in Dublin. It was a glorious sight to see the clergy of every religious denomination united as brothers, emulating each other to see who could do most for the cause of charity. I was honoured by the committee on that occasion as treasurer, and shall ever feel pleasure in doing my utmost to assist the good cause. From the high price of provisions and coal, I never saw the people in greater distress than they are at present. A meeting should be called at once by the churchwardens to appoint a committee and collectors. I am convinced, of what I know of my worthy neighbours, that a sum will be collected to gladden the hearts of the distressed at this inclement season and holy time of Christmas. I shall give a room to the committee and my mite.

I hope that all the churchwardens in Ireland will call meetings in their respective parishes, and collect means to relieve the distress caused by the very great want of fuel and high price of provisions.

Should the press deem this worthy of insertion, I hope they will give it a place in their columns.

Martin Burke, Shelbourne Hotel.

THE COVENTRY WEAVERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—May I ask from you a word on behalf of the Coventry weavers?

There are in that town upwards of 40,000 poor people, utterly destitute, without fire, food, or clothing, at this inclement season.

I would, therefore, suggest to the clergymen throughout Ireland, that Christmas Day would present a suitable opportunity for a collection on their behalf in each church. Let each of us give what he can, and if everyone gives but a little, we shall be able to raise no inconsiderable sum.—Your obedient servant,

A Divinity Student.

Trinity College, Dec. 21st.

THE SYRIAN RELIEF FUND AND DR. CULLEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Our justly esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. B. L. Guinness, is reported to have said, at the meeting on Friday, "That provision was made that the relief should be administered in a way altogether independent of sectarian considerations, religious or political." There can be no doubt of such being the speaker's information, and equally little of such being the proper course, at the same time that such being the fact is greatly to be doubted; because I heard it stated by a gentleman that "On that day, one of the London Committee, then in Dublin, told him that, previous to any money being sent to them by the Roman Catholics of Ireland, the committee were obliged to give an undertaking (written), I think, to Dr. Cullen, that the entire sum sent should be given to Roman Catholics alone, and through the agency of the French Consul." Should this be erroneous, it is Dr. Cullen's duty, and should be his pleasure, to correct it fully and unequivocally.—I am, sir,

Veritas.

December 22, 1860.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—I beg, through the columns of your valuable journal, to ask all who desire to promote union, love, and peace among all classes, by means of the "Word of Life," in the Metropolitan Hall, to contribute, as God has prospered them, towards the payment of the expenses of the Union Special Services in that hall.

While all the services of the clergy are strictly gratuitous, and admission free, it is obvious that there are expenses connected with this work, however good it is, which must be paid, such as rent, fires, advertisements, &c. I therefore wish to remind those who love the Lord, of their Christian privilege and duty, to support and sustain liberally those union services which God has blessed, and which are most likely to promote the best interests of the country, of the United Kingdom, and of the empire at large.—Your humble servant,

Thomas Scott, Clk., A.M., Hon. Sec.

16, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, Dec. 22, 1860.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received at the bank of Messrs. Ball, Henry-street; by Mr. M'Comas, acting-treasurer, Lower Abbey-street; or any of the members of the committee.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ON SECESSION.

Attorney-General's Office, November 20, 1860.

Sir,—I have had the honour to receive your note of the 17th, and I now reply to the grave question therein propounded as fully as the time allowed me will permit.

Within their respective spheres of action, the Federal Government and that of a state are both independent and supreme, but each is utterly powerless beyond the limits assigned to it by the constitution. If Congress would attempt to change the law of descent, to make a new rule of personal succession, or to dissolve the family relations existing in any state, the act would be simply void; but not more void than would be a state law to prevent the recapture of the fugitives from labour, to forbid the carrying of the mails, or to stop the collection of duties on imports. The will of a state, whether expressed in its constitution or laws, cannot, while it remains in the confederacy, absolve her people from the duty of obeying the just and constitutional requirements of the central government; nor can any act of the central government displace the jurisdiction of a state because the laws of the United States are supreme and binding only so far as they are passed in pursuance of the constitution. I do not say what might be effected by mere revolutionary force. I am speaking of legal and constitutional right.

This is the view always taken by the Judiciary, and so universally adopted that the statement of it may seem commonplace. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared it in many cases. I need only refer you to "The United States against Booth," where the present Chief Justice, expressing the unanimous opinion of himself and all his brethren, enunciated the doctrine in terms so clear and full, that any further demonstration of it can scarcely be required.

The duty which these principles devolve not only upon every officer but every citizen is that which Mr. Jefferson expressed so compendiously in his first inaugural—namely, "To support the state governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations for their domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies," combined with "the preservation of the general government, in its whole constitutional vigour, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad."

To the chief executive magistrate of the Union is confided the solemn duty of seeing the laws faithfully executed. That he may be able to meet this duty with a power equal to its performance he nominates his own subordinates and removes them at his pleasure. For the same reason the land and naval forces are under his orders as their commander-in-chief. But his power is to be used only in the manner prescribed by the legislative department. He cannot accomplish a legal purpose by illegal means, or break the laws himself to prevent them from being violated by others.

The acts of Congress sometimes give the President a broad discretion in the use of the means by which they are to be executed, and sometimes limit his power so that he can exercise it only in a certain prescribed manner. Where the law directs a thing to be done without saying how, that implies the power to use such means as may be necessary and proper to accomplish the end of the Legislature. But where the mode of performing a duty is pointed out by statute, that is the exclusive mode, and no other can be followed. The United States have no common law to fall back upon when the written law is defective. If, therefore, an act of Congress declares that a certain thing shall be done by a particular officer, it cannot be done by a different officer. The agency which the law furnishes for its own execution must be used to the exclusion of all others. For instance, the revenues of the United States are to be collected in a certain way, at certain established ports, and by a certain class of officers; the President has no authority, under any circumstances, to collect the same revenues at other places, by a different sort of officers, or in any ways not provided for. Even if the machinery furnished by Congress for the collection of the duties should by any cause become so deranged or broken up that it could not be used, that would not be a legal reason for substituting a different kind of machinery in its place.

The law requires that all goods imported into the United States within certain collection districts shall be entered at the proper port, and that the duty thereon shall be received by the collector appointed for and residing at that port. But the functions of the collector may be exercised anywhere at or within the port. There is no law which confines him to the custom-house or to any other particular spot. If the custom-house were burnt down, he might remove to another building; if he were driven from the shore he might go on board a vessel in the harbour. If he keeps within the port he is within the law.

A port is a place to which merchandise is imported, and from whence it is exported. It is created by law. It is not merely a harbour or haven, for it may be established where there is nothing but an open roadstead, or on the shore of a navigable river, or at any other place where vessels may arrive and discharge or take in their cargoes. It comprehends the city or town which is occupied by the mariners, merchants, and others who are engaged in the business of importing and exporting goods, navigating the ships, and furnishing them with provisions. It includes also so much of the water adjacent to the city as is usually occupied by vessels discharging or receiving their cargoes or lying at anchor and waiting for that purpose.

The first section of the act of March 2, 1833, authorised the president in a certain contingency to direct that the custom-house for any collection district be established and kept in any secure place within some port or harbour of such district, either upon land or on board any vessel. But this provision was temporary, and expired at the end of the session of Congress next afterwards. It conferred upon the executive a right to remove the site of the custom-house, not merely to any secure place within the legally established port of entry for the district—that right he had before—but it widened his authority so as to allow the removal of it to any port or harbour within the whole district. The enactment of that law, and the limitation of it to a certain period of time now past, is not, therefore, an argument against the opinion above expressed, that you can now, if necessary, order the duties to be collected on board a vessel inside of any established port of entry. Whether the first and fifth sections of the act of 1833, both of which were made temporary by the eighth section, should be re-enacted, is a question for the legislative department.

Your right to take such measures as may seem to be necessary for the protection of the public property is very clear. It results from the proprietary rights of the government as owner of the forts, arsenals, magazines, dockyards, navy-yards, custom-houses, public ships, and other property which the United States have bought, built, and paid for. Besides the Government of the United States is authorised by the constitution (Art. 1, sec. 8) to "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings." It is believed that no important public building has been bought or erected on ground where the legislature of the State in which it is has not passed a law consenting to the purchase of it and ceding the exclusive jurisdiction. This Government, then, is not only the owner of those buildings and grounds, but by virtue of the supreme and paramount law, it regulates the action and punishes the offences of all who are within them. If any one of an owner's rights is plainer than another, it is that of keeping exclusive possession and repelling intrusion. The right of defending the public property includes also the right of recapture after it has been unlawfully taken by another. President Jefferson held the opinion, and acted upon it, that he could order a military force to take possession of any land to which the United States had title, though they had never occupied it before, though a private party claimed and held it, and though it was not then needed nor proposed to be used for any purpose connected with the operations of the Government. This may have been a stretch of executive power, but the right of retaking public property in which the Government has been carrying on its lawful business, and from which its officers have been unlawfully thrust out, cannot well be doubted; and when it was exercised at Harper's Ferry in October, 1859, every one acknowledged the justice of it.

I come now to the point in your letter which is probably of the greatest practical importance. By the act of 1807 you may employ such parts of the land and naval forces as you shall judge necessary for the purpose of causing the laws to be duly executed, in all cases where it is lawful to use the militia for the same purpose. By the act of 1795 the militia may be called forth "whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed or the execution thereof obstructed in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals." This imposes upon the President the sole responsibility of deciding whether an emergency has arisen which requires the use of military force; and in proportion to the magnitude of that responsibility will be his care not to overstep the limits of his legal and just authority.

The laws referred to in the act of 1795 are manifestly those which are administered by the judges and executed by the ministerial officers of the courts, for the punishment of crime against the United States—for the protection of rights claimed under the federal constitution and laws, and for the enforcement of such obligations as come within the cognisance of the federal judiciary. To compel obedience to these laws the courts have authority to punish all who obstruct their regular administration, and the marshals and their deputies have the same powers as sheriffs and their deputies in the several states in executing the laws of the States. These are the ordinary means provided for the execution of the laws, and the whole spirit of our system is opposed to the employment of any other, except in cases of extreme necessity, arising out of great and unusual combinations against them. Their agency must continue to be used until their incapacity to cope with the power opposed to them shall be plainly demonstrated. It is only upon clear evidence to that effect that a military force can be called into the field. Even then its operations must be purely defensive. It can suppress only such combinations as are found directly opposing the laws and obstructing the execution thereof. It can do no more than what might and ought to be done by a civil posse, if a civil posse could be raised large enough to meet the same opposition. On such occasions especially the military power must be kept in strict subordination to the civil authority, since it is only in aid of the latter that the former can act at all.

But what if the feeling in any State against the United States should become so universal that the federal officers themselves (including judges, district attorneys, and marshals) would be reached by the same influences and resign their places? Of course the first step would be to appoint others in their stead, if others could be got to serve. But, in such an event, it is more than probable that great difficulty would be found in filling the offices. We can easily conceive how it might become altogether impossible. We are therefore obliged to consider what can be done in case we have no courts to issue judicial process, and no ministerial officers to execute it. In that event troops would certainly be out of place, and their use wholly illegal. If they are sent to aid the courts and marshals, there must be courts and marshals to be aided. Without the exercise of those functions, which belong exclusively to the civil service, the laws cannot be executed in any event, no matter what may be the physical strength which the Government has at its command. Under such circumstances, to send a military force into any state with orders to act against the people would be simply making war upon them.

The existing laws put and keep the Federal Government strictly on the defensive. You can use force only to repel an assault on the public property, and aid the courts in the performance of their duty. If the means given you to collect the revenue and execute the other laws be insufficient for that purpose, Congress may extend and make them more effectual to that end.

If one of the States should declare her independence, your action cannot depend upon the rightfulness of the cause upon which such declaration is based. Whether the retirement of a State from the Union be the exercise of a right reserved in the Constitution or a revolutionary movement, it is certain that you have not in either case the authority to recognise her independence, or to absolve her from her federal obligations. Congress, or the other States in convention assembled, must take such measures as may be necessary and proper. In such an event, I see no course for you but to go straight onward in the path you have hitherto trodden—that is, execute the laws to the extent of the defensive means placed in your hands, and act generally upon the assumption that the present constitutional relations between the States and the Federal Government continue to exist until a new order of things shall be established, either by law or force.

Whether Congress has the constitutional right to make war against one or more States, and require the executive of the Federal Government to carry it on by means of force to be drawn from the other States, is a question for Congress itself to consider. It must be admitted that no such power is expressly given; nor are there any words in the Constitution which imply it. Among the powers enumerated in article 1, section 8, is that "to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and to make rules concerning captures on land and water." This certainly means nothing more than to commence and carry on hostilities against the foreign enemies of the nation. Another clause in the same section gives Congress the power "to provide for calling for the militia," and to use them within the limits of the state. But this power is so restricted by the words which immediately follow that it can be exercised only for one of the following purposes:—1. To execute the laws of the union; that is to aid the federal officers in the performance of their regular duties. 2. To suppress insurrections against the state; but this is confined by article 4, section 4, to cases in which the state herself shall apply for assistance against our own people. 3. To repel the invasion of a state by enemies who come from abroad to assail her in her own territory. All these provisions are made to protect the States, not to authorise an attack by one part of the country upon another; to preserve their peace, and not to plunge them into civil war. Our forefathers do not seem to have thought that war was calculated "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." There was undoubtedly a strong and universal conviction among the men who framed and ratified the constitution, that military force would not only be useless, but pernicious as a means of holding the states together.

If it be true that war cannot be declared, nor a system of general hostilities carried on by the central Government against a State, then it seems to follow that an attempt to do so would be *ipso facto* an expulsion of such State from the Union. Being treated as an alien and an enemy, she would be compelled to act accordingly. And if Congress shall break up the present Union by unconstitutionally putting strife and enmity and armed hostility between different sections of the country, instead of the "domestic tranquillity" which the constitution was meant to ensure, will not all the States be absolved from their Federal obligations? Is any portion of the people bound to contribute their money or their blood to carry on a contest like that?

The right of the general Government to preserve itself in its whole constitutional vigour, by repelling a direct and positive aggression upon its property or its officers, cannot be denied. But this is a totally different thing from an offensive war to punish the people for the political misdeeds of their State Government, or to prevent a threatened violation of the constitution, or to enforce an acknowledgment that the Government of the United States is supreme. The States are colleagues of one another, and if some of them shall conquer the rest, and hold them as subjected provinces, it would totally destroy the whole theory upon which they are now connected.

If this view of the subject be as correct as I think it is, then the Union must utterly perish at the moment when Congress shall arm one part of the people against another for any purpose beyond that of merely protecting the general Government in the exercise of its proper constitutional functions.—I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. S. Black.

To the President of the United States.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITION OF MONDAY:—

ITALY.

Rome, 21st Dec.—The posting up of the bills in favour of annexation to Sardinia has not led to any arrests. Crowds of people are reading the bills.

Naples, Dec. 21st.—The insurrectionary bands have entrenched themselves in the mountains. It is said that a decree is in course of preparation ordering an extraordinary company of men between 18 to 30 years of age.

NAPLES.

Naples, Dec. 21st, Evening.—It is stated upon reliable authority that the French fleet is about to quit its station off Gaeta. Great demoralisation prevails among the besieged army. The batteries planted on the heights of Fortalia, reply to the fire of the city. Naples is tranquil and the state of things in the provinces is satisfactory.

A reactionary conspiracy organised at Rome has been discovered. The city of Naples will give a grand ball to the army. A great rise in the Neapolitan and Sardinian funds has taken place here.

THE MONETARY CRISIS IN AMERICA.

The *Daily News* states that while the gold shipped to America since November 28th amounts to £1,482,000 the bullion in the Bank has only decreased £529,106. ... shipments of gold have arrived. Orders for further shipments ... create no uneasiness.

The *Times* says these operations create no uneasiness. The rise in the price of wheat, it says, has no connection with the American panic.

The *Daily News* says the present crisis is political and not commercial, and the ordinary commercial safeguards are therefore deprived of their remedial effect.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Herald* is authorised to state that there is no truth whatever in the report which appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* of certain proceedings on board the yacht Sylphide.

Letters from Captain Grundy on the 23d inst. dated December 11. At Naples all well on board at that date.

The *Times* says, the yacht alluded to belongs to the Marquis of Downshire.

The Stock Exchange will be closed to-day, by order of the committee.

The Princess Clothilde has long been in an interesting situation.

The *Times* remarks that the rise during last week in the price of wheat is a serious feature, indicating, as it does in the face of enormous arrivals, that our crops has proved much more, both in quality and quantity than was anticipated.

At Paris the friends of Italy were seriously disquieted. One rumor is that Russia and France are agreed to support Francis II. in his stronghold—Gaeta—until the spring. It is also reported that the Emperor meditates the formation of a southern kingdom in Italy, the Sovereign of which is not to be Victor Emanuel.

Many hundreds of persons were skating on the ornamental waters in the Park yesterday. Numerous immersions occurred, but none terminated fatally.

The accounts from New Orleans announce some further very heavy failures among the cotton factors.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Tuesday Evening.

No change has taken place in the state of the weather during the past two days. It still continues to freeze, and the cold is intense. For the present season of the year no description of weather could be more seasonable than that which we at present enjoy, and, if one might judge from the pleasurable appearance of the large number of gentlemen and youths who participate in the healthy and manly amusement of skating and sliding, on every lake and stream in the neighbourhood of Kingstown, Dalkey, Monkstown, Blackrock, and Booterstown, during the past few days, it might be asserted that any change, for the present, in the atmosphere which would cause the mercury to rise beyond the freezing point would not be regarded by them with much pleasure. To the poor, however, this inclement season brings with it much additional misery and want. Numbers of working men have been out of employment since it first fell, and from the nature of their avocations must remain idle until the frost passes away. These people who, if employed, would never be burthens on society, are obliged in many cases to seek temporary assistance in order to keep themselves and their families from want. For the purpose of relieving such distressed people, a committee of benevolent gentlemen was formed in Kingstown, and by their exertions the immediate wants of a great many families have been for a time supplied. Several other gentlemen residing in Kingstown, well known for their liberality, have this year increased very largely the sum of money which they usually distribute to the poor at Christmas.

On Monday a very sudden and melancholy death took place in this town. The deceased, a respectable middle-aged man, named Moore, was employed for some time past as bookkeeper in a mercantile establishment in Upper George's street, and although he had received a paralytic stroke, was in comparative good health until the forenoon of Monday, when he dropped down dead. It is stated that he had for some time past been under medical treatment for disease of the heart, with which fatal complaint he was threatened.

This (Tuesday) being Christmas Day, the branch office of the National Bank, Gresham-terrace, the police court, and all the mercantile establishments in Kingstown were closed, and the day observed as a general holiday.

At the Kingstown Penny Bank, on Saturday last, the 22nd instant, the amount received was £[illegible]; total from commencement, £204 0s 9d; total number of depositors, 338.

On Saturday night, a man who gave his name as Wm. Hunter, and representing himself as a shipwrecked sailor, called on Captain Hutchinson, who is connected with the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, and asked him for some relief. Captain Hutchinson having put some nautical questions to him, of which he appeared totally ignorant, he began to suspect there was some imposition in the matter, and terminated the interview by appointing to meet him at the police-office, on Monday morning. It is, however, hardly necessary to say that he did not attend, although, by his non-attendance, he lost the following document, which he handed to Captain Hutchinson as a genuine one:—"Declaration—Queenstown, Co. Cork. This is to certify that the bearer, named William Hunter, mate; Charles Murray, Henry Smyth, Robert Moffit, with five in company, seamen, late of the ship Juno; John Huntley, master. That said ship foundered at sea, on the morning of the 14th inst., when on her passage from the West Indies, laden with a general cargo, consigned to the port of Glasgow, with a crew of 16 men, two boys, and one cabin passenger, of whom the captain and nine others were lost; they had been taken from a raft by Captain Wilson, of the brig named Jane, of London. We therefore, in consideration of their sufferings and present distress, grant them this landing certificate, so as they may pass to any port or ports in Ireland, where they may obtain a berth or passage to their native home.—Given under our hands this 17th day of November, 1860." To this document, which more resembles a paper coming from the pen of an attorney's clerk than from the gentlemen whose signature it bears, a number of other names are appended, without any residence being attached, and opposite to which the sum of money is placed which they are represented as having given.

THE MARINER'S CHURCH.

Yesterday the Mariner's Church was very tastefully decorated with holly and ivy, in honour of this happy season. The decoration was simple and beautiful, and reflects credit on those who were engaged in its execution. In the front of the reading desk was a handsome frame shield of foliage, enclosing the dark oaken tablet made of the timber of the Royal George, sunk at Spithead. On either side of the desk were pendant festoons of boughs prettily intertwined with variegated holly and clusters of rich ivy. Round the base of the pulpit ran a cincture of dark holly, thrown into relief by the brighter colouring of the woodwork, while the other prominent points of the building were likewise ornamented with care and elegance. The whole was in perfect keeping with the architectural style of the edifice, and was much admired by all those who are fond of the good old customs, and of seeing them perpetuated.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

Shortly after ten o'clock, Frank Thorpe Porter, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

A man named Joseph F. Brady was brought up in custody of Police-constable 75 F, charged with having been fighting and otherwise disorderly on Saturday night, in Cumberland-street.—The magistrate ordered him to pay a fine of 5s.

A car-driver, named Cosgrave, was brought up in custody of 38 F, charged with having been drunk at Booterstown on the previous night, while in charge of a horse and car belonging to Mr. Mooney, car-owner, Kingstown-avenue, and having fallen from the driver's seat on the road.—His worship ordered that his licence should be suspended.

Three men, named Murphy, M'Dermott, and Doyle, were each ordered to pay a fine of 1s, or to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours, for having been disorderly at Glasthule on Saturday night.

Metropolitan Hall.—The Pulpit—The Rev. Samuel Jackson Hanson will occupy the pulpit of the Hall on this (Wednesday) evening, when he will preach on the subject of "The Search."

Irish Mission Union Prayer Meeting.—On Monday night—the eve of the Nativity—at the union prayer meeting of the above-named mission, held in the Metropolitan Hall, at eight o'clock, the Rev. Thomas Scott occupied the chair. The Revds. S. G. Morrison and John James Black were also present, and read Scripture lessons, and offered up prayers suitable to the times.

Caution to Skaters.—Providential Escape.—Yesterday (Christmas Day) while a young lad was sliding on the Grand Canal at Portobello, the ice broke under him, and for some moments he remained hid under it, until dragged out. The slider was propelled on towards the bridge, close to which there issues a very rapid mill race, which, of course, kept that part of the water from freezing sufficiently. Had he been so unfortunate as to get into the current, nothing could have saved his life. This should be a caution to all skaters and sliders not to approach spots where sewers or streams are emptied out.

At a meeting held this day, in the library of Messrs. Todd, Burns, and Co., it was unanimously resolved—"That the sincere thanks of the assistants be tendered to the firm, for the spirited manner in which they granted, unsolicited, Monday, 24th inst., as a holiday, thereby initiating the movement which has enabled so many of the young men of Dublin to spend their Christmas at home."

James Stevenson, Chairman.

47, Mary-street, 24th December, 1860.

A Scandal.—A story which appeared originally in the *Manchester Guardian*, and has been copied by several of our contemporaries, embodies some of the loose talk which has been in circulation for the last week in London. We have received no confirmation of it from our correspondent at Naples, and trust that the rumour, which has been repeated until it has assumed the most circumstantial form, will be promptly contradicted. So far as regards the captain of the yacht, the only point upon which we can at present speak with authority, the report is entirely without foundation, the family of Captain Grandy, R.N., of the Marquis of Downshire's yacht Sylphide, having received letters from him only on Saturday morning, dated Naples, December 11, at which time all on board the yacht were well.—*London Times*.

Medical Claim upon a Life Policy.—At the Liverpool Assizes, on Friday, an action was brought against Mr. Davis, an agent of the Mutual Life Assurance Society, King-street, London, by the plaintiff, who is a doctor practising in Liverpool, for £440, upon the life policy of Ralph Samuels, a watchmaker, formerly of Liverpool. The claim was for professional services, and the policy was given to Dr. Cohen, by M. Samuels, to ensure the doctor the payment of the claim, and also to secure his services from the date the policy was transferred, 1858, from the deceased to Dr. Cohen. When this took place the deceased was in very bad health; he was suffering from derangement of the mind, and shortly afterwards died. The plaintiff's bill amounted to £712, and extended from 1855 up to the period of Mr. Samuels' death. For the defence it was contended that the doctor's charges were exorbitant. The jury found for the plaintiff—damages, £500.

Coursing.

A Sixteen Dog Stake, of £10 10s each, will be run off at Kearstown, county Meath, the [illegible] of January next. Winner, £90; runner up, £30; third and fourth, £10 each. Applications for nomination, accompanied by a cheque, addressed to A. Pollock, Esq., Oatlands, Navan.

WINDOW CURTAIN MATERIALS.
J. CORBETT AND CO.
Late
MEYRICK AND CORBETT
62, HENRY-STREET,
(Corner of Denmark-street)
Beg to inform the Public that their Extensive Stock is now ready for inspection.

DECIDEDLY THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN DUBLIN FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Gold Watches, engaged good timekeepers, at £4 each.
Silver do. do. £2 each.
An endless variety of Gold Jewellery, suited for Presents, comprising
Lockets, Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, &c.
A visit to my establishment will convince intending purchasers of the great advantages I offer, both in quality and cheapness.
CHARLES MAYFIELD, 5, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Opposite Messrs. Ferrest and Son's.)

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
EDWARD MELMER,
39, GRAFTON-STREET,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, and ...
Intending purchasers ...

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Dec. 22, 1860.—All the French journals indignantly deny the truth of the English account of the plundering of the Emperor of China's Summer Palace. The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from General Montauban, giving his version of it, in which, of course, the French are described as having acted a most disinterested part. The *Patrie*, as usual, characterises the English account as of "*complètement inexacte*." I wish, for the sake of variety, they might learn a new phrase, one is so tired of reading that one.

By an Imperial decree the Commission of Historical Monuments is removed from under the control of the Minister of the Interior, and placed in the department of the Minister of State.

The Duke de Cutrofiano has left Marseilles on his return to Gaeta, after fulfilling a mission from Francis II. to the Northern Courts.

The rupture of diplomatic relations between the Courts of Bavaria and Turin is officially announced in the *Munich Gazette*. The relationship of the Bourbons with the house of Bavaria is the reason assigned for this step.

At the request of the Government, the Archbishop of Freiburg has interdicted the clergy in Baden from colebrating Peter's Pence in private houses.

The *Moniteur* announces another court mourning of three weeks, for the Queen Dowager of Sweden, the present King's grandmother.

The steamer Reine Hortense has been ordered round to Marseilles, to be ready to receive the remains of the late Duchesse d'Albe, which were removed yesterday from the church at Rueil, and despatched by the Lyons Railway to Marseilles, to be conveyed from thence to Cordova.

Last night "Phedre" and the "Plaideurs," were performed at the Theatre Francais, in commemoration of the 221st anniversary of Racine's birthday.

A very gay wedding has just taken place at the Church of St. Clothilde, in presence of all the *elite* of Paris. The bride was Madlle. Soult de Dalmatie, granddaughter of the Marshal, and the bridegroom son of Marshal Reille, and grandson, on his mother's side, of Marshal Massena. Such a re-union of marshals was never heard of before.

The Prussian Government has caused new experiments to be made with cottonpowder, and the result has been so satisfactory they have given orders for the supply of a large quantity. There is a Mons. Rahn here just now, who is giving a series of lectures on his new mode of teaching music, by which he promises that any person after a short course of study, may not only understand and analyse music as a science, but even arrive at composition mechanically. He has studied the science of music for the last ten years in London, Germany, Italy, and France, where he has been received with the greatest eclat at the Conservatoire. He has just published a most valuable book on the fundamental rules and analyses of music, as well as the study of harmony and thorough bass, all of which has hitherto been so difficult to understand perfectly, but now, thanks to his persevering labours, they have been reduced into such a simple and comprehensive form as to be within the reach of the dullest pupils. Mons. Rahn's system is described by Auber, Halevy, and all the great authorities as the Conservatoire, as nothing short of marvellous, and it is needless to add it has created a great sensation in the musical world here. He purposes visiting London and Dublin as soon as his engagements here will permit, so you will have an opportunity of hearing what he has to say on the subject, and of forming your own estimation of the value of his system. When you have heard him, I think you will admit the Parisians have not awarded it too much praise.

The subjoined is from a correspondent, dating Paris, Lon. time:—

It is stated that the meeting of the Cabinet Council at the Tuileries on Wednesday was exceedingly stormy. M. Troplong, President of the Senate, who, though not a Minister, was present in virtue of his office to the intense surprise of his colleagues, delivered a long, and, for him, vigorous speech, attacking violently the Emperor's policy in Italy, which he described as revolutionary. Piedmont, Cavour, Garibaldi, and Victor Emmanuel also came in for a large share of invective. M. Troplong concluded his speech by telling the Emperor that the Senate would not support him in his revolutionary policy, and that he would himself have an amendment moved to the address protesting against it. It is hard to imagine how the Emperor could succeed in keeping his countenance at this notion of the independence of the Senate. He did not seem, I am credibly informed, much terrified at the threat of M. Troplong, but with a quiet smile merely said that he had nothing to do with the internal affairs of Piedmont, while he (as indeed the *Moniteur* and M. Thouvenel's dispatches would show, was in defiance of his own cautions. Matters in Italy were in sad confusion. He had been lately thinking that it would be practicable to divide Italy into two kingdoms, one north the other south. From this, which was no doubt intended to be sincere, it would appear that Prince Murat's prospects are looking up. The Emperor was, therefore, surprised, and even looked nasty, when M. Billio thinking, no doubt, that this notion of a double kingdom was meant merely to throw dust in the eyes of the worthy Troplong, violently opposed it, under the evident impression that he was carrying favour in so doing. But to his consternation his Imperial master merely replied, "M. le Ministre, je ne partage pas votre manière de voir," and proceeded to other business, leaving poor M. Billio wofully crest-fallen. I cannot, of course, vouch for the correctness of this report, but it reaches me from a source in which reliance may be placed; the little scene in question was, moreover, described at a *soiree* given last night by a relative of the Imperial family, through which channel it has oozed out.

It is affirmed that Russia has intimated to the Court of the Tuileries that in the event of the French fleet withdrawing from Gaeta a Russian man-of-war would be immediately ordered to break the blockade.

The following are particulars of the accident already briefly mentioned, which occurred to the William Cory, whilst laying the submarine telegraph cable destined to connect Toulon with Algiers:—The cable was on board of the same was safely landed in the Bay of Sablettes on the 14th inst., and the William Cory got under weigh in the afternoon about three o'clock. The following day, at noon, having run a distance of 89 miles, the William Cory signalled the Gomer (the frigate appointed by the French Government to attend upon her) to communicate for the purpose of exchanging observations. In doing so the Gomer ran close in upon the William Cory, striking her on the port side just abaft the main rigging, and carrying away funnels, mizenmast, steering wheel, and paying-out machinery. It being impossible to proceed with the operation, the cable was buoyed in about 1,300 fathoms water, and the Gomer towed the William Cory into Toulon harbour. This accident is much to be regretted, as up to the time the cable was cut—after being buoyed—the communication between the ship and the shore was perfect, and it is stated that there is every hope, after the William Cory is repaired, that the operation can be successfully completed. The steam corvette Canton has been despatched by the French Government from Toulon to attack the buoy.

ITALY.

A Turin letter of the 19th, in the *Debats*, says:—

The news that Francis II. had refused the armistice has been a surprise to everybody here. It was thought that the young King would take advantage of the negotiations proposed by a friendly Power to escape with honour from his present awkward position. He has, however, shown no disposition to do so. The withdrawal of the French fleet is here considered as the necessary consequence of his refusing the armistice, and great hopes are entertained that the place will not hold out long when attacked both by sea and land. It is supposed that Francis II. expects to prolong his existence till spring, which does not appear very likely. Perhaps he indulges illusions as to the extent of the Royalist reaction. The Italian journals in the interest of Austria all notice the late pamphlet, the appearance of which is certainly the event of the day in Italy. The *Verona Journal* reprints the whole of it, and adds a commentary of exceeding violence. If these journals express the real sentiments of the Vienna Cabinet, there is nothing to be hoped from negotiations, and it is easy to understand why Francis II. passages his resistance. The mobilised National Guard of Modena left yesterday, and the battalion from Perugia is to arrive to-morrow. People ask why the Government persists unnecessarily in these mobilisations, which fatigue the citizens and are a heavy charge on the Treasury. In the present interval of peace, or at least of truce, it would be better to let people attend to their own business, and keep their zeal for a moment when it may be really useful.

Prince Eugene of Savoy-Carignan has issued a decree, on the report of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, fixing the proportion of alloy in the new copper money to be issued throughout Italy at 960 thousandths of copper to 40 thousandths of tin. The coins are to bear the effigy of Victor Emmanuel on the obverse, and a crown of laurel and oak on the reverse, with the value and date in the centre.

INJUDICIOUS USE OF FIRE-ARMS, AND THE RESULT.—Saturday last, two young men were out "tracing" hares in the snow in the neighbourhood of Killead, and carrying guns to shoot "puss" when she might happen to start before her foes. One of them, having seen a hare, immediately fired, but instead of hitting the game, he lodged the contents of the gun in the thigh of his comrade, a young man named Cumley. The latter was soon placed on a side car, a really antiquated mode of conveyance, and brought to Belfast, when he was taken into the General Hospital. Fortunately, none of the arteries have been touched, but the wounded man lost a considerable quantity of blood, and lies in father a precarious condition.—*Belfast News-Letter*.

PRIVATE TELEGRAPHS.—An interesting morning was spent on Friday, at Mr. Reuter's house, by a number of gentlemen invited to inspect a private telegraph, one of those which the Universal Private Telegraph Company propose to establish in offices and elsewhere. For this purpose the company extend a rope, containing a great number of fine insulated wires, over the streets and houses, and any one of those wires may be rented. To render such arrangements practicable, it was essential, in the first place, that the wire connections should be effectually made at a comparatively small cost. This object is obtained by Mr. Silver's process for insulating wires by coating them with India rubber. The wires are very much thinner than bell-wires, and a rope containing upwards of 30 of them properly insulated is barely half an inch in diameter. The rope is fixed on poles at the tops of the houses, about 200 yards apart, and it is said that the company have experienced no difficulty in obtaining the consent of the occupiers to have the poles fixed on their dwellings. This arrangement is so economical that the company offer to let out each wire at the rent of £4 per mile per annum. The instruments to be employed are the magneto-electric telegraph, invented by Professor Wheatstone, its mechanism being slightly modified to adapt it to its new duties.

THE MANIFESTO OF FRANCIS II.

It is a modern maxim among our medical men to give new names to old diseases. Some of them tell us that the human animal has changed within the last half-century, and that the sanguineous, porter-imbibing creature, which used to be bled and bled again in the last generation is altogether extinct, and is succeeded by a biped subject to new modifications of disease which require more delicate treatment, and are therefore better designated by new names. Men died of diphtheria and *morbus Brightea* long before the barbarous nomenclature was coined, but perhaps the symptoms might have been a little different or the diagnosis less exact. The same change seems to have taken place in political disorders. In other and more barbarous days, when there was an inflammatory disease in the body politic, they used to take the head of the State and subject him to violent treatment, committing at once a barbarity and a blunder. Now, however, an entirely different style of cure has taken the place of the old. Nothing more violent than change of air is ever prescribed for even the most furious cases of frenzy in the head of our body politic. There seems also to be a change of symptoms in the patient. We have the misfortune of witnessing just now the extreme agony of two well-established sovereignties which are both about to disappear from the living society of Europe. Every convulsion bids fair to be the last. Day by day we look for the telegrams which shall tell us that the Royalty of Naples has ceased to be, that Prince Pio Nono has renounced all worldly things, and that the sovereignty of Rome has lapsed. The death-rattle of modern sovereignties is expressed in protests and manifestoes. These generally increase in violence according to the weakness of the patient, and, if we may judge from the obscurer of that which has just issued from the casemate where Francis II. is now taking refuge from the shells of the Italian army, the Bourbon sovereignty in Italy must be getting feeble indeed.

That manifesto of poor Francis II., which we published on Saturday, reads like the electioneering address of some desperate candidate. If its concluding paragraph did not so completely betray its ecclesiastical origin in the unnecessary and ostentatious introduction of the "new dogma" into a political State paper, we should be inclined to think that his waning Majesty had been indebted for the document to some one intimately acquainted with the electioneering contests of these islands. "Rally round Timmins, the farmer's friend," cries the English candidate; "Unite round the throne of your fathers," cries the Royal victim of Universal Suffrage. "What has the Ministry done for you but double your taxes and destroy the agriculture of the kingdom?" asks Timmins. "What has the revolution done for the people of Naples and Sicily?" asks the Royal candidate at the bottom of the poll. Like Timmins' he avoids the question of any great Measure of Reform. The finances, formerly so flourishing, are completely ruined; the administration is in chaos, individual security does not exist; the prisons are full of persons arrested on suspicion; instead of liberty the state of siege is established in the provinces, and a foreign general publishes martial law, and decrees that all those of my subjects who do not bow before the flag of Sardinia shall be immediately shot. Assassination is recommended, regicide obtains an apotheosis, respect of the holy worship of our fathers is called fanaticism; promoters of civil war, traitors to the country, receive pensions which the pacific citizen has to pay. Anarchy is everywhere. Foreign adventurers have laid hands on everything to satisfy the avidity or the passions of their companions." It is useal in electioneering addresses to take strong liberties with facts, but Timmins, here outdone. We do not think we ever saw in any English election handbill such very powerful liberties taken with the useful figure of hyperbole as the Ecclesiastical Secretary of Francis II. has taken in this stirring appeal. It is allowed to the moribund to prophesy, and the declining Sovereign of the dissolving kingdom of Naples foresees even still worse evils than those he now denounces. Like other oracles, the prophecy is a little ambiguous, but it runs thus:—"There is a remedy for these evils, and for the still greater calamities which I foresee—namely, concord, resolution, faith in the future." Premising that the "concord," resolution, and faith in the future" be understood in the sense of remedies, and not as "greater calamities," all the world will echo the advice of Francis II., but scarcely in the sense in which he gives it. It unfortunately happens that all the evils he depicts are, in the eyes of his former subjects, either blessings; described in flattering, or accidents incident to all Governments, but much exaggerated in the past and much mitigated under the present. It is unfortunate, too, that there are many prisoners now at liberty, both in Naples and Palermo, who can read and comment on the assertions that this King lost his throne "because it was too painful to him to punish," and again, because "at the moment at which the ruin of his enemies was certain he held back the arm of his Generals, in order that no concurrence in the destruction of Palermo." Whether the prisons of Naples and Palermo were empty, and whether the city of Palermo was bombarded or not, the general knowledge of Europe may determine, but history will at least accord to the last of the Italian Bourbons that he did not lose his throne for want of audacity in the use of the pen.

It is time this drama were over. The last act has lost its dignity, and degenerates into farce. This appeal to a popular enthusiasm which never existed, and to a loyalty which has long since been worn out by long suffering, is simply ridiculous. It is like Timmins, covered with unsavoury eggs, and bruised with cabbage-stalks, shouting still "Rush to the poll," and complimenting the crowd upon their patriotic enthusiasm. The people whom Francis II. appeals to really cared for the throne of their fathers have just voted him unanimously out of that throne; and the only people who wish him back again are the professional beggars whose loath-some trade has been suppressed, who are in fear of being made to earn their bread, and the clerical and lay advisers of the confiding young man those clerical advisers have ruined. Since this manifesto was published the rumour has been rife that the interdict which had been placed upon the entrance of the Sardinian fleet into the bay of Gaeta has been withdrawn, and that the King is left to his fate. This report has not yet assumed the form of an authenticated fact, but it would seem to be the only course consistent with the position of any great European Power. The siege of Gaeta is no longer a contest for any worthy object. Francis II. is not fighting for personal liberty or for his throne. The one is not in peril, and the other is lost. He is wasting the lives of his friends in order that he may skulk from shelter to shelter for a day or two longer in the city of Gaeta. It may be, indeed, that the priests are deluding him with vain stories of what will come of their intrigues among the beggars of Naples, and that he is a dupe to the last; but it is time that the eyes of the great Powers of Europe should be averted from what is now becoming little more than a police operation, and that all impediments should be removed which delay the expulsion of a Sovereign whose sway has dwindled from a kingdom to a shell-riddled fortress.

THE CRISIS IN NEW ZEALAND.

(FROM THE TIMES.)

The Maori insurrection is producing a grave crisis in the fortunes of New Zealand. It is as far as ever from being suppressed. Lately, indeed, the Waikoddis of the rebel chief Wirimu-Kingi withdrew in large numbers from the contest, not from dread of our arms—which they seem to hold in contempt, and which the events of the past six months certainly justify—but for the providential and prosaic purpose of securing the spoil of which they have plundered our countrymen, and to plant potatoes so that they may be able to meet the exigencies of the coming year. Encouraged by this temporary retirement of so considerable a body of the enemy, our troops, 1,500 strong, advanced to the north of New Plymouth against some of the native pahs in that locality and after some beautiful artillery practice, "rushed" the stockades, and found them empty! These achievements were not effected, in every case, without some loss on our side. On moving against the Huiranji pah, our men were received with a heavy fire from the Maoris, who lay concealed in a dense plantation of peach-trees, and were ultimately compelled to retire, with the loss of one man killed and four wounded, leaving the body of the slain soldier in the hands of the rebels. It is humiliating enough to know that British troops have, under any circumstances, to retire before an enemy; but what renders this repulse especially disgraceful is the fact that the natives engaged in the skirmish did not number fifty men! An expedition to the south displayed the same prudence in advancing and alacrity in retiring. The contingent, 500 strong, succeeded in destroying eight empty pahs, but, on advancing to reconnoitre the ninth, it was found occupied by the foe, and an engineer officer having declared that it could not be carried without mortar, the expedition returned to town, covered with anything but glory. General Pratt, however, does not yet despair. When the mail left he was busily making preparations to strike a decisive blow somewhere. With 3,000 brave men at his disposal, aided with all the resources that wealth and science can produce, and opposed to an enemy destitute of every requisite of success save courage, the general calls for more men from England, to share, of course, the triumphs of the coming campaign. With ten thousand men we have dictated peace to the Emperor of China in his own capital; it must be some strange cause that so robs our men of their manhood that a third of that force in New Zealand finds it all they can do to save their throats from the knives of a few hundred semi-savages, the other half meanwhile, and with much of this old spirit still leavening them. In the mean while, as a divided authority is decidedly unfavourable to the energetic prosecution of any enterprise—however excellent a cloak for mismanagement and incapacity—and as the crisis in New Zealand will tax the powers of a really able man, Governor Browne has very sensibly agreed to waive the regulations favourable to his authority. This act places the power and responsibility in the same hand as it should be—that of General Pratt; and it will enable us to see if, for once, we have in that officer, in the time of need, the right man in the right place. One of the first measures of the General was as judicious as it was humane. The settlers in the outlying districts having had their homesteads given to the flames, and their well-cultivated fields reduced to a wilderness, fled for shelter with their wives and children to New Plymouth. The presence of these helpless creatures in extraordinary numbers in a small town thronged with military and armed volunteers could not but be a source of embarrassment to those in command. The General accordingly had them removed to Nelson; and their relatives, who are in arms against the foe, will fight none the worse in the full knowledge and confidence that those they love are beyond all chances of danger.

But the question is, how are we to take the sting out of these belligerent and plundering potato-planters? We have no quarrel with the Waikotos, and yet they have aided and abetted the rebel Wirimu Kingi, have resisted the constituted authorities, shot down the unoffending colonists located on the border-land of the native territories, and carried off their goods. It may suit the enlightened and vigorous policy which obtains at the Colonial Office to say that "we can't undertake to protect people who go and settle among savages for their own profit." Unfortunately for the holders of these views, the country as one man is against them. In the first place, we concede that the New Zealanders are savages—ruthless barbarians when an enemy is to be destroyed or plunder gained; and after a rebellion Haddeid has been gallanted to his fathers, we have no doubt that the Christianity of the descendants of his converts will be found but a thin lacquer. But savages or not savages, they are emphatically British subjects. Although it has been found next to impossible to enforce the law against them, they do not hesitate to avail themselves of British law when they think it is for their own advantage. The local Government of New Plymouth has passed laws for the making and maintaining of roads and bridges, every penny required for such being paid by the colonists only, and yet in many cases the Maori uses them more than the white man. Another law makes provision for the fencing off of land, the cost of making and repairing fences being equally divided between settler and settler; but a Maori having land adjoining is exempted, and hands have been erected at the cost of the settlers for impounding the stray cattle belonging to both races, but the Maori has repeatedly, in the outlying districts, broken down the pound and liberated his cattle, horses, &c. Thinking the speculation, however, a profitable one, the Maori has built pounds of his own to secure the white man's cattle, and laid rate upon charges for his own use. Should the settler refuse to pay, the Maori appeals to the local tribunals, and he then pays, the Maori appeals to the local tribunals, and he then pays, the Maori appeals to be a British subject. There is one law for the native and another for the British settler, but it is certainly not to the advantage of the latter. It may be said that the native population is not represented in the local assembly. This is a misfortune which they share in common with millions of our countrymen at home, with the whole subject-population of India, and indeed with the aborigines in all our different settlements. But is for our colonists a reason for protecting our countrymen, that they settle amongst a very inferior race for their own profit, the idea is preposterous. What are we in India?—For what have we begirt the world with a chain of colonies and dependencies? For what would our countrymen leave friends and home if not to benefit themselves and families? And everything that conduces to their prosperity adds undoubtedly to the prosperity of the parent State. They must and will be protected. The Home Government has reserved to itself full control of all native affairs; yet their representative by his conduct may, as is asserted to be the case at present, draw on a war in which the colonists can do nought but suffer. Left to themselves, they would do here as they have done wherever they have relieved from the trammels of home-shape—make their own hands protect their own heads.

But there appears to be a deeper-seated motive for this insurrectionary outbreak amongst the native tribes than this miserable land dispute. That the hundreds of fighting men who have sided with Wirimu-Kingi have done so from a conviction that his claim is just we do not believe. It is now notorious that for a considerable time before this squabble originated, about a block of land in a country in which the article is to be had for next to nothing, there has been an extensive movement amongst the natives which bodes no good to our dominion in the island. It is just possible that Kingi and his followers had as good, if not a better claim to the disputed territory than Teira and his associates, which we doubt, and which has been ever yet. They proved it but Kingi had sufficient experience of our customs to know that an appeal to arms was the surest way to defeat his object, and that on no condition would any negociations be entered into with armed bands in open rebellion against the State. Kingi, however, had his own game to play, and the land dispute furnished him with the pretext for which he and some of his ambitious confederates were anxiously waiting. They believed that, from the last days of the power of England, they were strong enough to expel us from the country, and that the best mode by which this could be accomplished was the union of all the tribes under one king—and the project is still in agitation. We do not expect that a set of tatooed savages should be political palæontologists, able to realise from a few straggling communities that these were but the adventurous offshoots of the most formidable power in the world. They are astute enough, however, to know that the Queen's authority is paramount, that the massacre of women and children is a crime expiable only with blood—that a treaty is a solemn engagement, of which they have for years reaped the benefit, and they must be made to feel that the rights of peaceable men are not to be violated with impunity. It remains to be seen if General Pratt, now virtually invested with dictatorial power, is the man to carry on such a policy.—*The Press.*

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The position of the Red Sea Telegraph Company is regarded as extremely unsatisfactory, both by the shareholders and by the public—by the shareholders because, after embarking in an undertaking enjoying a liberal and unquestionable guarantee from the British Government, they find their shares at a heavy discount, and the prospect of further profit thrown entirely in abeyance—and by the public, because they are deprived of the great advantages which would be afforded by a rapid telegraphic communication with the East, whilst the State still remains under the obligation of paying the stipulated sum every six months to the company. The line does not work at all. So complete is the failure that even the officers who had been appointed to the various stations have come home again. Surely it is time that measures should be taken for infusing vitality into the company's operations. It is said that, pending the litigation between the company and Messrs. Newall and Co., the contractors, nothing will be done with the cable. Its repair is a work which must either be carried out by the Government themselves, or must at least be specially sanctioned by them. Meanwhile the cable is as dormant as Pharaoh's chariot wheels, amongst which it reposes. Now, it is intolerable that the public interests should be prejudiced by the effects of the false position in which the company stands, as between Messrs. Newall on the one side, and Government on the other. The public want to see a line of telegraph to India established without delay. That line must be repaired, and who has the task not to take in hand? If a Government commission is to inquire into the whole matter, why is it not appointed? One thing is clear—Government must either authorise the company to persevere in their undertaking, or must take it into their own hands, and refund the company the money expended. By the agreement between Government and the company, the former have the power to determine it upon this condition. It is a condition not to be lightly accepted with all the loss entailed by the shareholders, seeing that their property stand now at twelve to fifteen per cent. discount in the market. The present anomalous position of the enterprise is a national disgrace. The State receives nothing whatever in return for a subsidy of considerable amount. Moreover, as long as Government remain in their present undecided frame of mind, they are indisposed to entertain any proposal having a bearing upon the question, however plausible, and however encouraged, to establish an alternative telegraphic line to India.

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He remarked that two facts were here recorded as the result of St. Paul's experience in preaching the Gospel—first, that the Gospel was universally distasteful to man, and that it was objected to not by men of one nation, or of one creed, but by all nations, by all men. It was scarcely possible to conceive conditions of the human mind more opposite than those of the Jews and the Greeks, and while they agreed in nothing else they agreed in rejecting the doctrine of Christ crucified. The second fact recorded was, that the Gospel possessed those very qualities for the seeming want of which the Jews and Greeks rejected it. The Jews rejected it because it possessed deficient in signs or power, and the Greeks because it seemed to them that it was deficient in wisdom, and yet it was both the wisdom and the power of God. It was a remarkable thing that the preacher, in whatever age he might live, would find in the Gospel everything the age required, and yet that it would be opposed by the same classes of men, and for the very same reasons that it was opposed by the Jews and Greeks of old. The seekers for signs and the seekers for wisdom still existed among them, and if they would preach effectually they must understand, not only the Gospel, but man; they understand St. Paul's experience when he described the Gospel coming in contact with the wants, the doubts, and the difficulties of his age, for they were the wants, the doubts, and the difficulties of any and every age. The rev. gentleman then drew attention to two questions—First, what was it that the Jew and the Greek demanded of Christianity? and, second, how was it that while the Gospel seemed to refuse what they asked, it contained the very thing they desired? 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Jesus, the philosopher, the Greek would have listened to, but Jesus, in all the mystery of his incarnation and stoning, was only a vision of the Greek's old mythology, and he was therefore rejected. The Jew wanted the Gospel all power—the Greek wanted it all wisdom. The Gospel story, so long as it was fairly told and strictly adhered to, could never become a superstition, and could never become merely a philosophy. The Jew and the Greek were both seeking for an unnatural religion, which would have given no trial to their faith, no discipline to their hearts. If the Jew had received a sign such as he wanted he would have been staggered and convinced, but there would have been no love, no trust in his faith; and if the Greek had received wisdom as he wanted it, it would have been just the same to him as mathematics, and would have been as much use to him, for it would have excited no love in his soul. With regard to the second point—Unfortunately for the holders of these views, the country as one man is against them. In the first place, we concede that the New Zealanders are savages—ruthless barbarians when an enemy is to be destroyed or plunder gained; and after a rebellion Haddeid has been gallanted to his fathers, we have no doubt that the Christianity of the descendants of his converts will be found but a thin lacquer. But savages or not savages, they are emphatically British subjects. Although it has been found next to impossible to enforce the law against them, they do not hesitate to avail themselves of British law when they think it is for their own advantage. The local Government of New Plymouth has passed laws for the making and maintaining of roads and bridges, every penny required for such being paid by the colonists only, and yet in many cases the Maori uses them more than the white man. 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COMMITTEE OF LAYMEN ADDRESS ON CHURCH RATES.

The Committee of Laymen would now redeem the pledge they gave last summer to offer to the members of the Church some suggestions on the fitting steps to be taken in order to secure a satisfactory settlement of the long-agitated question of church rates.

I. This cannot be effected without the cordial union of all those who desire to maintain the parochial system of the National Church, on which its vitality so much depends. Nor ought this union to be difficult; for, though many differences of opinion prevail as to the time and terms of a settlement, in the great object of maintaining the establishment of the National Church all its members may be held to concur; and it is now evident that the real issue raised on the subject of church rates is the maintenance of the Church in connection with the State.

For the ministry of the Church cannot continue in its efficiency unless its fabrics are preserved, and provision be made for things necessary to Divine worship; and if it is right to reject a rate for the support of these as an unconstitutional burden, it would seem that resistance to the payment for the maintenance of the minister will hereafter follow. Tithe for the clergy will, therefore, too surely, in the end, share the fate of rates for the fabric. Whatever, then, may be our differences, let Churchmen unite to maintain the endowments of our National Church.

II. This union should now take a practical shape in parochial petitions to Parliament on the subject of church rates. It is impossible to over-rate the importance of these petitions. By them and the agency which led to them the change on this question within the House of Commons has been effected. That change is marked by the reduction of the majority for abolition which in 1858 had risen to 74, but in last session fell to twenty-nine on the second reading, and on the third reading to nine. The committee entreat churchmen to persevere in the course which has been so successful. Their action may take two forms. The one, that of communication with the members for the county or borough with whom they individually are connected. In this they should represent the urgency of the case and their own strong convictions.

The other and more effective mode of action is by petitions to Parliament. In many parts of the country these are now being prepared, and will be poured into the House of Commons as soon as it meets. Let every churchmen prefer waiting to see whether an adverse bill will be presented to the House of Commons, and to frame their petitions accordingly. On this point each parish must follow its own judgment, but in all cases let parishes be ready to petition. The committee have been asked whether the signatures to the petition should be confined to ratepayers. They reply decidedly not. All adult male parishioners who can write and understand should sign. The Church is not for the ratepayers, but for all. Property has the burden, but property has the benefit. Let not every man, poor or rich, Churchman or dissenter, if he values the blessings of the Church of England, or his immemorial rights as a parishioner, sign the petition. The committee have prepared forms of petition, with a few hints on the leading points—technical directions. The last should be carefully followed. The first are merely suggestive.

III. The committee do not